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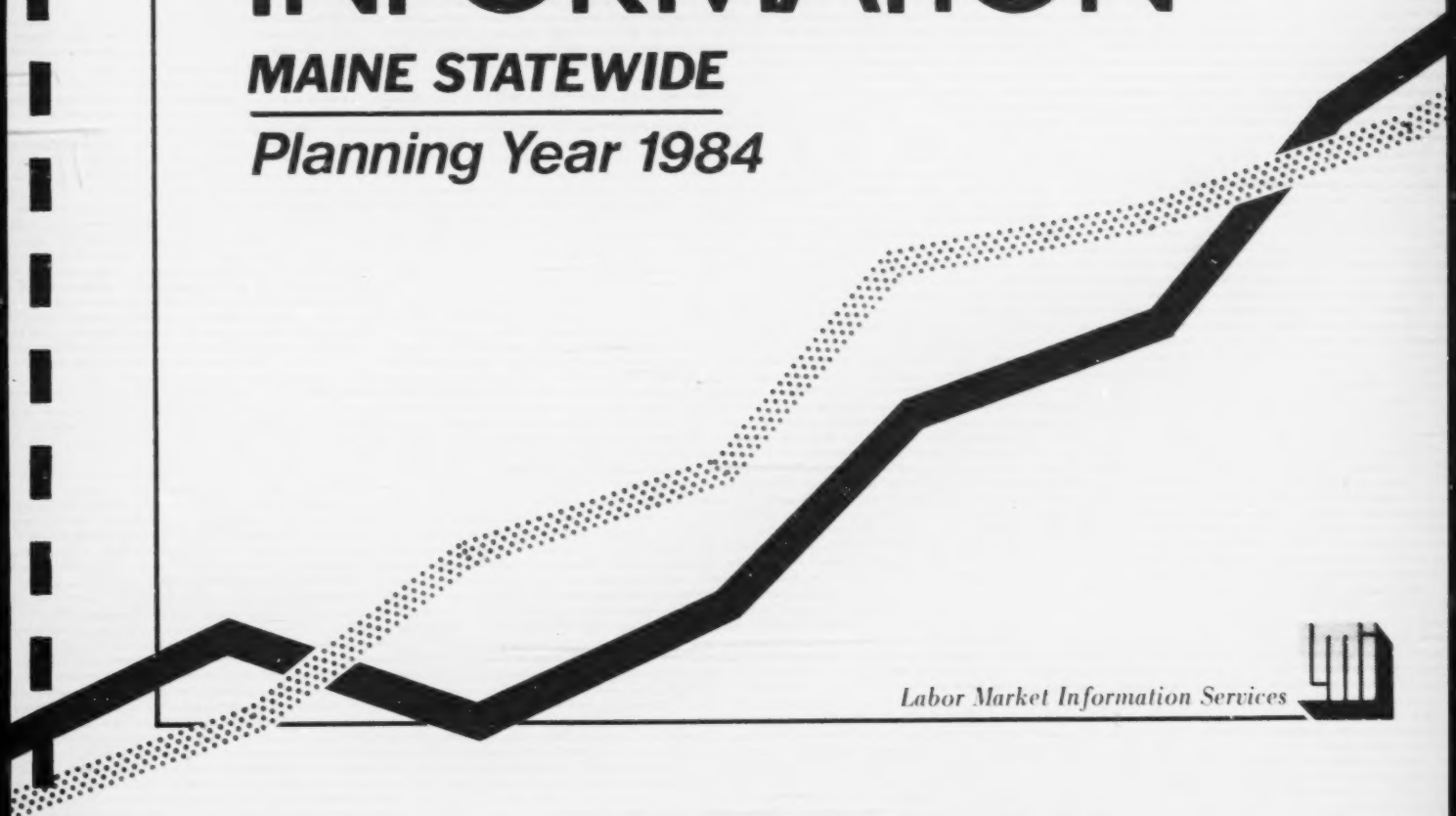
ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

MAINE STATEWIDE

Planning Year 1984



Labor Market Information Services

Annual Planning Information - Planning Year 1984
(an analysis of the industrial and occupational structure of the Maine economy) is available from the Division of Economic Analysis and Research at a price per single copy of $4.00 to cover the cost of printing and handling.

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION
MAINE STATEWIDE
PLANNING YEAR 1984

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

Raynold A. Fongemie, Director

A Publication Developed by the Labor Market Evaluation and Planning Section

Dana A. Evans, Chief

ISSUED AUGUST 1984

AUGUSTA, MAINE

PREFACE

This publication, Annual Planning Information, Maine Statewide, is the fifth in a series of annual reports concerning labor market information needed for employment and training program planning and development. Featured is an analysis of the industrial-occupational structure of the Maine economy and the changes in this structure. A synopsis of Maine's population, labor force, and groups in need of program services is included.

This publication provides much of the quantitative data required for occupational program design. The occupation-indicator matrix presented herein is intended to be used as a tool to assist JTPA planners to design effective programs.

This publication was funded with monies available under the incentive grant provisions (Section 202 (b)(3)(A)) of the Job Training Partnership Act. Any questions or comments regarding the contents of this publication should be directed to Dana A. Evans, Chief of the Labor Market Evaluation and Planning Section, Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, 20 Union Street, Augusta, Maine 04330, or by telephone at 207-289-2271.

Raynold A. Fongemie, Director
DIVISION OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

The successful implementation of job training programs requires that they be based on sound information regarding the local economies in which they operate. Federal agencies provide the program funding and state and local governments provide the delivery systems. This Annual Planning Information report represents an effort to provide insight into economic realities so that available resources may be more effectively utilized.

The main goal of training programs is clearly to enable participants to take on a productive role in the market economy. Such a role necessitates that they be trained in occupations that pay a decent wage and for which the skills learned will be in demand in the future. This report provides data to help make such determinations.

During recent years the state and national economies have undergone rapid change. The information contained in this report details relative conditions and general trends. None of the considerations discussed here should be considered as absolute numerical truth.

The Maine economy is clearly linked to the national economy and the extent to which job training programs can successfully penetrate the private sector will depend on the performance of the national economy. During the past three years the Maine economy has fared well relative to the national economy. The unemployment rate in Maine has generally remained below the national rate, and Maine's manufacturing and construction sectors are recovering from the 1981-1982 recession.

Investment demand is crucial to the full recovery of the manufacturing sector. Training programs can do nothing about this. Such investment will depend on inflation, productivity levels, energy costs, and levels of profit. It is clear, however, that any strong performance by Maine's manufacturing sector requires that these conditions be improved.

This report is not exhaustive in nature and it may raise as well as answer questions. Labor market information researchers and planners will probably wish to complement the information contained in this document with other information available through the Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

SECTION II

IDENTIFICATION OF POPULATION GROUPS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM SERVICES

THE MAINE POPULATION, 1970-1983

Throughout much of this century, Maine's population increased at a slower rate than the national population. This trend was reversed between 1970 and 1980, however, when Maine's population growth of 13.2 percent surpassed the growth rate of 11.2 percent for the United States. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census figures show that the population of Maine increased from 993,772 in 1970 to 1,124,660 in 1980.

The 13.2 percent population growth rate in Maine was greater than the population growth rate of 4.2 percent for the New England states between 1970 and 1980. The populations of Vermont and New Hampshire increased 14.8 percent and 24.8 percent, respectively. While these states recorded a greater rate of growth than Maine, the southern New England states recorded little population growth. The population of Rhode Island declined slightly (-0.3 percent), while Massachusetts and Connecticut recorded increases of 0.8 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively.

The greatest population growth in Maine occurred along the coast. The populations of Franklin, Hancock, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York counties all increased by more than 20 percent. With the exception of Franklin, all of these counties are located along the coast.

In addition to being primarily a coastal phenomenon, the population increase between 1970 and 1980 was greatest in smaller towns. Many larger municipalities, including Auburn, Augusta, Bangor, Biddeford, Brewer, Caribou, Eastport, Lewiston, Old Town, Portland, Presque Isle, Rockland, South Portland, and Waterville, lost population during the seventies. Collectively, these cities and towns accounted for 30 percent of Maine's 1970 population and 25.5 percent of the 1980 population. The population decrease recorded by the larger municipalities does not imply that they became less important in terms of being trade and work centers, as many of the neighboring towns experienced very rapid growth.

From 1980 to 1983 Maine's population reverted to a slower growth rate than the national population. The Maine population increased by 1.9 percent compared to a 3.3 percent increase in the national population during this period. By 1983 Maine's population totaled approximately 1,146,000.

TABLE 1

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES
AND THE NEW ENGLAND STATES
1970 AND 1980
(In thousands)

Area 1/	Population		Change, 1970 to 1980	
	1970	1980	Net	Percent
United States.....	203,302	226,505	23,203	11.4%
New England.....	11,847	12,349	502	4.2
Connecticut.....	3,032	3,108	76	2.5
Maine.....	994	1,125	131	13.2
Massachusetts.....	5,689	5,737	48	0.8
New Hampshire.....	738	921	183	24.8
Rhode Island.....	950	947	-3	-0.3
Vermont.....	445	511	66	14.8

TABLE 2

RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES
AND THE NEW ENGLAND STATES
1980 AND 1983
(In thousands)

Area 1/	Population		Change, 1980 to 1983	
	1980	1983	Net	Percent
United States.....	226,546	233,981	7,435	3.3%
New England.....	12,349	12,489	141	0.8
Connecticut.....	3,108	3,138	30	1.0
Maine.....	1,125	1,146	21	1.9
Massachusetts.....	5,737	5,767	30	0.5
New Hampshire.....	921	959	38	4.1
Rhode Island.....	947	955	8	0.9
Vermont.....	511	525	14	2.7

1/ Estimates may not add due to rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 3

POPULATION OF MAINE AND MAINE COUNTIES
1970 AND 1980

Area	Population		Percent Change 1970-1980
	1970	1980	
MAINE.....	993,722	1,124,660	13.2%
Counties			
Androscoggin.....	91,279	99,657	9.2
Aroostook.....	94,078	91,331	- 2.9
Cumberland.....	192,528	215,789	12.1
Franklin.....	22,444	27,098	20.7
Hancock.....	34,590	41,781	20.8
Kennebec.....	95,306	109,889	15.3
Knox.....	29,013	32,941	13.5
Lincoln.....	20,537	25,691	25.1
Oxford.....	43,457	48,968	12.7
Penobscot.....	125,393	137,015	9.3
Piscataquis.....	16,285	17,634	8.3
Sagadahoc.....	23,452	28,795	22.8
Somerset.....	40,597	45,028	10.9
Waldo.....	23,328	28,414	21.8
Washington.....	29,859	34,963	17.1
York.....	111,576	139,666	25.2

Source: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAINE POPULATION, 1970 AND 1980

Maine's population increased by 13.2 percent between 1970 and 1980. The female population growth rate of 13.6 percent was slightly greater than the male population growth rate of 13.1 percent. Despite the slight difference in growth rates of the male and female populations, the sex composition of the population remained almost constant. The percentage of the population which was male was 48.7 percent in 1970 and 48.6 percent in 1980; females comprised 51.3 percent and 51.4 percent of the population in these years, respectively.

During the 1970s, the age distribution of Maine's population changed substantially. Starting in the 1960s, the birthrate in both Maine and the nation declined considerably. Maine's 1980 population now reflects this lower birthrate in its age distribution and smaller number of young people. The population 4 years old and younger decreased from 84,622 in 1970 to 78,514 in 1980. Likewise, the population 5 to 15 years old fell from 221,220 in 1970 to 199,457 in 1980. These two age cohorts, together comprising the population 15 years old and younger, fell from 305,842 in 1970 to 277,971 in 1980, or from 30.8 percent to 24.7 percent of the population. These age distribution changes show that within the next decade there will be fewer young people entering Maine's labor force. The major impact of the declining youth population, however, is still several years away.

The working age population as a whole, 16 years old and over, increased by 170,483 between 1970 and 1980. Coupled with the increased labor force participation of females during the 1970s, this increase exerted pressure on the state's economy to create jobs for the expanding labor force. This will be discussed in greater detail in a subsequent section. The youngest segment of the working age population, 16-21 year olds, increased from 106,156 in 1970 to 127,383 in 1980, or from 10.7 percent to 11.3 percent of the population. The population aged 22-44 expanded dramatically, from 261,111 in 1970 to 358,990 in 1980, or from 26.3 percent to 31.9 percent of the population. The 45 to 64 year old population increased from 204,347 to 219,398, although as a percentage of the population it decreased from 20.6 percent to 19.6 percent.

The population of those 65 years old and over increased from 114,592 in 1970 to 140,918 in 1980. As a percentage of the total population, those 65 and over increased from 11.6 percent to 12.5 percent. Reasons for the increase in the size of this oldest age group include improved medical care and the retirement of some people to Maine to enjoy the relatively slow-paced life. Although the labor force participation rate for this age group is relatively low, some older workers encounter special problems successfully participating in the labor market. In many instances employers place an emphasis on youth.

As discussed earlier, females comprise a slight majority of the population in Maine. However, among those 65 and older females account for a substantial majority. In this older age group females outnumbered males 84,684 to 56,234 in 1980. Females apparently enjoy greater longevity than males.

The age distribution of the population varies by county. Counties with relatively fewer young people are Hancock, Knox and Cumberland. The populations of Aroostook, Somerset, Sagadahoc, and Waldo counties contain relatively more young people. Lincoln, Knox, and Hancock counties include high concentrations of people 65 years and older. Statewide, 75.3 percent of the population in 1980 was in the working age group of 16 and over. This varied from a low of 72.1 percent in Aroostook County to a high of 77.1 percent in Hancock County.

The minority population in Maine comprises a very small 1.5 percent of the total population. In 1980 Maine's population included 3,381 blacks; 4,365 American Indian, Eskimos and Aleuts; 3,073 Asian and Pacific Islanders and 5,331 people of Spanish Origin (who may be of any race). The population of each minority group tends to be concentrated geographically, rather than dispersed thoughout the state. In nine of sixteen counties, no minority group population numbers more than 400. Only Cumberland and Aroostook counties have a black population greater than 400; the American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut population exceeds 400 in Aroostook, Penobscot, and Washington counties; the Asian and Pacific Islander population is greater than 400 in only Cumberland County. People of Spanish Origin are more widely distributed and have a population over 400 in seven counties: Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, Washington, and York.

TABLE 4

MAINE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1970 AND 1980

Sex/Age Group	1970		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL.....	992,048	100.0%	1,124,660	100.0%
0-4.....	84,622	8.5	78,514	7.0
5-15.....	221,220	22.3	199,457	17.7
16-19.....	73,500	7.4	86,411	7.7
20-21.....	32,656	3.3	40,972	3.6
22-44.....	261,111	26.3	358,990	31.9
45-54.....	109,720	11.1	112,021	10.0
55-64.....	94,627	9.5	107,377	9.6
65+.....	114,592	11.6	140,918	12.5
MALE, TOTAL.....	482,865	100.0%	546,235	100.0%
0-4.....	43,066	8.9	40,177	7.3
5-15.....	112,968	23.4	102,175	18.7
16-19.....	36,732	7.6	44,088	8.1
20-21.....	15,809	3.3	20,615	3.8
22-44.....	128,551	26.6	178,117	32.6
45-54.....	53,276	11.0	54,405	10.0
55-64.....	44,841	9.3	50,424	9.2
65+.....	47,622	9.9	56,234	10.3
FEMALE, TOTAL.....	509,183	100.0%	578,425	100.0%
0-4.....	41,556	8.2	38,337	6.6
5-15.....	108,252	21.3	97,282	16.8
16-19.....	36,768	7.2	42,323	7.3
20-21.....	16,847	3.3	20,357	3.5
22-44.....	132,560	26.0	180,873	31.3
45-54.....	56,444	11.1	57,616	10.0
55-64.....	49,786	9.8	56,953	9.9
65+.....	66,970	13.1	84,684	14.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
The 1970 figures in this table were revised by the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAINE POPULATION, BY AGE AND COUNTY, 1980

County	Age Cohort							
	0-4 Yrs.	5-15 Yrs.	16-19 Yrs.	20-21 Yrs.	22-44 Yrs.	45-54 Yrs.	55-64 Yrs.	65+ Yrs.
MAINE.....	7.0%	17.7%	7.7%	3.6%	31.9%	10.0%	9.6%	12.5%
Androscoggin..	7.2	18.0	8.1	3.7	30.7	9.8	9.7	12.8
Aroostook.....	7.9	19.4	8.4	3.9	31.8	9.7	8.5	10.4
Cumberland....	6.4	16.7	7.5	3.8	33.3	9.9	9.7	12.7
Franklin.....	6.8	18.5	8.8	4.2	31.0	9.8	9.0	11.9
Hancock.....	6.3	16.6	6.8	3.3	31.4	10.2	10.0	15.4
Kennebec.....	7.0	17.8	7.9	3.6	31.7	10.1	9.7	12.2
Knox.....	6.2	16.8	6.1	2.6	31.1	10.1	11.0	16.0
Lincoln.....	6.8	17.3	6.1	2.4	30.8	10.3	10.5	15.8
Oxford.....	6.8	18.2	7.3	2.6	29.7	10.8	10.6	14.0
Penobscot.....	6.8	17.1	9.2	5.4	32.7	10.0	8.5	10.3
Piscataquis...	7.2	18.2	6.7	2.9	30.0	10.3	10.3	14.3
Sagadahoc.....	7.6	18.7	7.0	3.4	34.5	8.7	8.7	11.4
Somerset.....	7.4	19.5	7.3	2.6	30.8	10.2	9.5	12.6
Waldo.....	7.8	18.8	7.2	3.1	31.9	9.9	9.4	11.8
Washington....	7.7	17.6	7.1	2.9	29.4	10.4	10.3	14.5
York.....	7.1	18.0	7.0	3.1	32.5	9.8	9.8	12.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 6

MINORITY POPULATION OF MAINE AND MAINE COUNTIES, 1980

Area	Black	American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish Origin 1/
MAINE	3,381	4,365	3,073	5,331
Androscoggin	*	*	*	396
Aroostook	884	587	*	546
Cumberland	1,010	*	960	1,290
Franklin	*	*	*	*
Hancock	*	*	*	*
Kennebec	*	*	*	594
Knox	*	*	*	*
Lincoln	*	*	*	*
Oxford	*	*	*	*
Penobscot	*	1,038	*	523
Piscataquis	*	*	*	*
Sagadahoc	*	*	*	*
Somerset	*	*	*	*
Waldo	*	*	*	*
Washington	*	998	*	*
York	*	*	*	610

1/ Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race.

*Less than 400 of the specified racial or Spanish Origin group.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

FIGURE 1

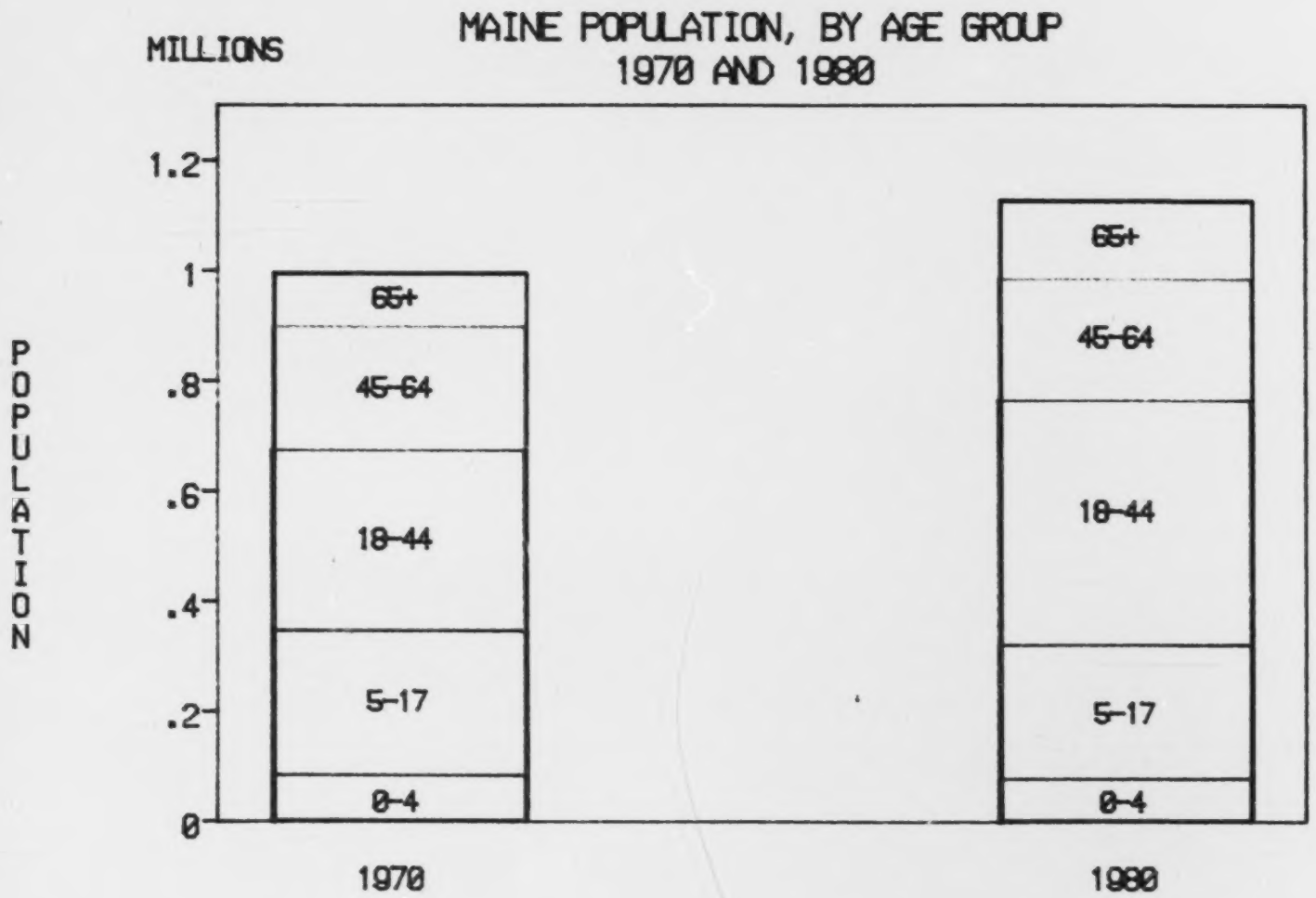

MAINE POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP
1970 AND 1980
MILLIONS
POPULATION
1.2
1
.8
.6
.4
.2
0
65+
45-64
18-44
5-17
0-4
1970
1980

TABLE 7

TOTAL POPULATION AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION
MAINE AND MAINE COUNTIES, 1980

Area	Total Population	Economically Disadvantaged Population	Economically Disadvantaged as Percent of Total Population
MAINE.....	1,124,660	229,630	20.4%
Counties			
Androscoggin.....	99,657	19,509	19.6
Aroostook.....	91,331	23,389	25.6
Cumberland.....	215,789	36,106	16.7
Franklin.....	27,098	5,252	19.4
Hancock.....	41,781	9,677	23.2
Kennebec.....	109,889	19,958	18.2
Knox.....	32,941	7,886	23.9
Lincoln.....	25,691	6,274	24.4
Oxford.....	48,968	10,396	21.2
Penobscot.....	137,015	27,588	20.1
Piscataquis.....	17,634	3,877	22.0
Sagadahoc.....	28,795	5,364	18.6
Somerset.....	45,028	11,888	26.4
Waldo.....	28,414	8,664	30.5
Washington.....	34,963	11,152	31.9
York.....	139,666	22,650	16.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

TABLE 8

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION
MAINE AND MAINE COUNTIES, 1980

Area	Total		Under 16 Years of Age		16-21 Years of Age		Over 21 Years of Age	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
MAINE.....	229,630	100.0%	72,672	31.6%	26,416	11.5%	130,542	56.9%
Counties								
Androscoggin..	19,509	100.0	6,610	33.9	2,261	11.6	10,638	54.5
Aroostook.....	23,389	100.0	7,774	33.2	2,718	11.6	12,897	55.2
Cumberland....	36,106	100.0	10,765	29.8	4,387	12.2	20,954	58.0
Franklin.....	5,252	100.0	1,629	31.0	645	12.3	2,978	56.7
Hancock.....	9,677	100.0	2,794	28.9	1,115	11.5	5,768	59.6
Kennebec.....	19,958	100.0	6,624	33.2	2,170	10.9	11,164	55.9
Knox.....	7,886	100.0	2,383	30.2	785	10.0	4,718	59.8
Lincoln.....	6,274	100.0	1,833	29.2	626	10.0	3,815	60.8
Oxford.....	10,396	100.0	3,554	34.2	1,032	9.9	5,810	55.9
Penobscot.....	27,588	100.0	8,131	29.5	4,024	14.6	15,433	55.9
Piscataquis...	3,877	100.0	1,284	33.2	341	8.8	2,252	58.0
Sagadahoc.....	5,364	100.0	1,888	35.2	574	10.7	2,902	54.1
Somerset.....	11,888	100.0	3,951	33.2	1,256	10.6	6,681	56.2
Waldo.....	8,664	100.0	2,887	33.3	919	10.6	4,858	56.1
Washington....	11,152	100.0	3,313	29.7	1,275	11.4	6,564	58.9
York.....	22,650	100.0	7,252	32.0	2,288	10.1	13,110	57.9

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

MAINE'S ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION

According to the Bureau of the Census of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Maine's economically disadvantaged population totaled 229,630 in 1980. This number comprised 20.4 percent of the total population of 1,124,660.

The percentage of the population characterized as economically disadvantaged varied from a low of 16.2 percent in York County to a high of 31.9 percent in Washington County. Counties with economically disadvantaged populations larger than the statewide average (20.4 percent of the total) were Aroostook, Hancock, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Piscataquis, Somerset, Waldo, and Washington.

Of the state's economically disadvantaged population, 31.6 percent were under 16 years of age, 11.5 percent were between 16 and 21 years of age, and 56.9 percent were 21 years old or older. This age distribution varied by county. Table 5 delineates the age distribution by county.

Women represented a majority of 62.1 percent of the economically disadvantaged population 16 years and older in Maine. This rate varied from a low of 60.8 percent in Sagadahoc County to a high of 64.7 percent in Lincoln and Franklin counties. As a subsequent section details, women have relatively low unemployment rates. The high proportion of the economically disadvantaged population who are women reflects the concentration of women in low paying occupations and industries.

Dropouts comprised 50 percent of the economically disadvantaged population 16 years and older. This rate varied from a low of 47.4 percent in Washington County to a high of 55 percent in Piscataquis County. These figures emphasize the importance of a high school diploma to successful labor market participation.

The Bureau of the Census has also provided data on the economically disadvantaged populations of Maine's counties to include information regarding age, AFDC status, veterans, the handicapped, offenders, and sex. This data is available from the Division of Economic Analysis and Research and will be provided to Service Delivery Areas of the Job Training and Partnership Act to assist in target group and significant segment determinations.

TABLE 9

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PERSONS 16 AND OVER, FEMALES AND HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS, MAINE AND MAINE COUNTIES, 1980

Area	Total Economically Disadvantaged Population 16 Years and Older	Economically Disadvantaged Females		Economically Disadvantaged High School Dropouts	
		Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
MAINE.....	156,958	97,538	62.1%	78,483	50.0%
Counties					
Androscoggin.	12,899	8,040	62.3	6,630	51.4
Aroostook....	15,615	9,590	61.4	8,495	54.4
Cumberland...	25,341	15,650	61.8	12,493	49.3
Franklin.....	3,623	2,343	64.7	1,862	51.4
Hancock.....	6,883	4,286	62.3	3,263	47.4
Kennebec.....	13,334	8,372	62.8	6,440	48.3
Knox.....	5,503	3,374	61.3	2,630	47.8
Lincoln.....	4,441	2,875	64.7	2,163	48.7
Oxford.....	6,842	4,211	61.5	3,524	51.5
Penobscot....	19,457	12,102	62.2	9,865	50.7
Piscataquis..	2,593	1,643	63.4	1,429	55.0
Sagadahoc....	3,476	2,112	60.8	1,668	48.0
Somerset.....	7,937	4,908	61.8	3,810	48.0
Waldo.....	5,777	3,688	63.8	2,935	50.8
Washington...	7,839	4,959	63.3	3,716	47.4
York.....	15,398	9,385	60.9	7,560	49.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

CHANGES IN MAINE'S LABOR FORCE SINCE 1970

As Maine's population grew and changed in the 1970s, so did the size and composition of the labor force. By 1983 the civilian labor force averaged 537,000 and unemployment averaged 48,000, resulting in an unemployment rate of 9 percent. Nationally, the unemployment rate averaged 9.6 percent during 1983. Maine's unemployment rate has remained below the national rate in recent years; prior to 1981, however, it had been above the national unemployment rate since 1956. In relative terms, the Maine economy has performed much better during the recent recession than it did during the 1974-1975 recession.

Between 1970 and 1980, the civilian labor force increased from an annual average of 410,300 in 1970 to 507,000 in 1980, an increase of 23.6 percent. This labor force growth was due in large part to a concurrent population growth of 13.2 percent. The dramatic increase of 23.5 percent in the working age population in particular, has propelled labor force expansion. During this period the number of people 16 and over increased from 675,464 to 846,689. Labor force participation rates increased during the 1970s, also contributing to labor force growth.

The civilian labor force expanded dramatically in 1983, recording an increase of 21,000. In the previous year, 1982, the civilian labor force grew by a more modest 7,000. Although the exact reasons for the large increase in the civilian labor force are not known, the return of discouraged workers to the labor force spurred by the improved employment outlook of the economic recovery is important. Discouraged workers are those individuals who, when faced with poor economic conditions, no longer seek employment and thus are not counted in the labor force.

Census data indicates that Maine's labor force participation rate increased from 56.5 percent in 1970 to 58.7 percent in 1980. While the male labor force participation rate declined from 73.9 percent to 70.8 percent, the female labor force participation rate increased from 41.2 percent to 47.7 percent. The labor force participation rate increased for females of all ages, except those 45 years old and over. Increased labor force participation on the part of females has been responsible for significant growth in Maine's labor force since 1970. In 1980 females comprised 42.5 percent of the labor force compared with a substantially lower 38.7 percent in 1970. Among the reasons given for the increased labor force participation of women are changing family roles, an increasing divorce rate, a lower birthrate, and the need for additional income, especially during a period of increasing costs.

Historically, as more females have entered Maine's labor force, they have experienced higher rates of unemployment than males. However, in 1982 the female unemployment rate of 8.5 percent was about equal to the male unemployment rate of 8.6 percent. In 1983 the female unemployment rate of 8.8 percent was below the male rate of 9.2 percent. The relative improvement in the female unemployment rate reflects the recession's severe impact on male-dominated industries such as manufacturing, mining, and construction. Concurrently, those industries employing a large number of women, such as services and trades industries, expanded during this period.

Certain labor force segments have higher than average unemployment rates. The younger age cohorts of the labor force record relatively high unemployment rates. The unemployment rate in 1980 for 16-19 year olds was 15.5 percent and for 20-24 years olds was 11.6 percent. Most minority groups also have unemployment rates which are higher than that of the labor force as a whole. The unemployment rate in 1980 for blacks was 10.4 percent; for American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts was 16.7 percent; and for people of Spanish Origin was 10.2 percent. In addition, individuals falling into more than one of these categories can be expected to experience particularly high unemployment rates. The unemployment rate in 1980 among young blacks, 20-24 years old, was 18.4 percent.

Unemployment rates also vary geographically. During 1983, when the state's unemployment rate was 9 percent, county rates ranged from a low of 6.4 percent in Cumberland to a high of 13.8 percent in Aroostook County. In addition to Aroostook County, three counties, Somerset, Waldo, and Washington counties had unemployment rates of over 12 percent. Generally speaking, Maine's rural areas tend to record higher rates of unemployment. Maine's most populous counties of Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot and York each had an unemployment rate at or below the statewide average.

TABLE 10

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT IN MAINE, ANNUAL AVERAGE, 1976-1983

Year	Civilian Labor Force	Resident Employment	Unemployment	
			Number	Rate
1976.....	479,000	437,000	43,000	8.9%
1977.....	478,000	438,000	40,000	8.4
1978.....	483,000	454,000	30,000	6.1
1979.....	499,000	463,000	36,000	7.2
1980.....	507,000	468,000	39,000	7.8
1981.....	509,000	472,000	37,000	7.2
1982.....	516,000	472,000	44,000	8.6
1983.....	537,000	488,000	48,000	9.0

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

TABLE 11

MAINE POPULATION, LABOR FORCE, LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, BY AGE AND SEX, 1970 AND 1980

Sex/Age Group	Population		Civilian Labor Force		Labor Force Participation Rate		Unemployment		Unemployment Rate	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
Male										
16-19.....	36,382	44,088	15,186	21,512	41.7%	48.8%	1,459	3,643	9.6%	16.9%
20-24.....	31,910	48,900	25,118	37,573	78.7	76.8	1,521	5,038	6.1	13.4
25-34.....	51,539	88,690	48,897	79,930	94.9	90.1	1,657	5,773	3.4	7.2
35-44.....	51,793	61,142	49,155	55,626	94.9	91.0	1,134	3,020	2.3	5.4
45-64.....	97,678	104,829	84,575	81,986	86.6	78.2	2,287	4,514	2.7	5.5
65+.....	47,635	56,234	11,142	9,391	23.4	16.7	370	626	3.3	6.7
Total.....	316,937	403,883	234,073	286,018	73.9	70.8	8,428	22,614	3.6	7.9
Female										
16-19.....	36,523	42,323	12,546	18,186	34.4	43.0	1,421	2,494	11.3	13.7
20-24.....	37,486	49,538	19,723	32,537	52.6	65.7	1,308	3,099	6.6	9.5
25-34.....	56,013	90,109	24,133	57,349	43.1	63.6	1,196	3,728	5.0	6.5
35-44.....	55,348	61,583	29,188	39,898	52.7	64.8	1,184	2,264	4.1	5.7
45-64.....	106,222	114,569	54,566	57,431	51.4	50.1	1,933	3,198	3.5	5.6
65+.....	66,935	84,684	7,485	5,932	11.2	7.1	394	482	5.3	8.1
Total.....	358,527	442,806	147,641	211,383	41.2	47.7	7,436	15,265	5.0	7.2
Total, Male and Female										
16-19.....	72,905	86,411	27,732	39,698	38.0	45.9	2,880	6,137	10.4	15.5
20-24.....	69,396	98,438	44,841	70,110	64.6	71.2	2,829	8,137	6.3	11.6
25-34.....	107,552	178,799	73,030	137,279	67.9	76.8	2,853	9,501	3.9	6.9
35-44.....	107,141	122,725	78,343	95,524	73.1	77.8	2,318	5,284	3.0	5.5
45-64.....	203,900	219,398	139,141	139,417	68.2	63.5	4,220	7,712	3.0	5.5
65+.....	114,570	140,918	18,627	15,373	16.3	10.9	764	1,108	4.1	7.2
Total.....	675,464	846,689	381,714	497,401	56.5	58.7	15,864	37,879	4.2	7.6

Source: "Social Indicators For Planning and Evaluation Area Profile," U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1980 Census, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

TABLE 12

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT IN MAINE, BY COUNTY, ANNUAL AVERAGE 1983

Area	Civilian Labor Force	Resident Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
MAINE 1/.....	537,000	488,000	48,000	9.0%
Androscoggin.....	48,370	43,450	4,920	10.2
Aroostook.....	38,600	33,270	5,330	13.8
Cumberland.....	109,260	102,290	6,970	6.4
Franklin.....	13,430	12,220	1,210	9.0
Hancock.....	21,570	19,780	1,790	8.3
Kennebec.....	50,710	46,500	4,210	8.3
Knox.....	16,000	14,390	1,610	10.1
Lincoln.....	11,210	10,260	950	8.5
Oxford.....	21,090	18,960	2,130	10.1
Penobscot.....	67,530	61,550	5,980	8.9
Piscataquis.....	8,270	7,540	730	8.8
Sagadahoc.....	14,410	13,450	960	6.7
Somerset.....	21,780	19,070	2,710	12.4
Waldo.....	11,470	9,940	1,530	13.3
Washington.....	15,530	13,460	2,070	13.3
York.....	66,780	61,870	4,910	7.4

1/ County estimates do not add up to State estimates due to rounding.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

FIGURE 2

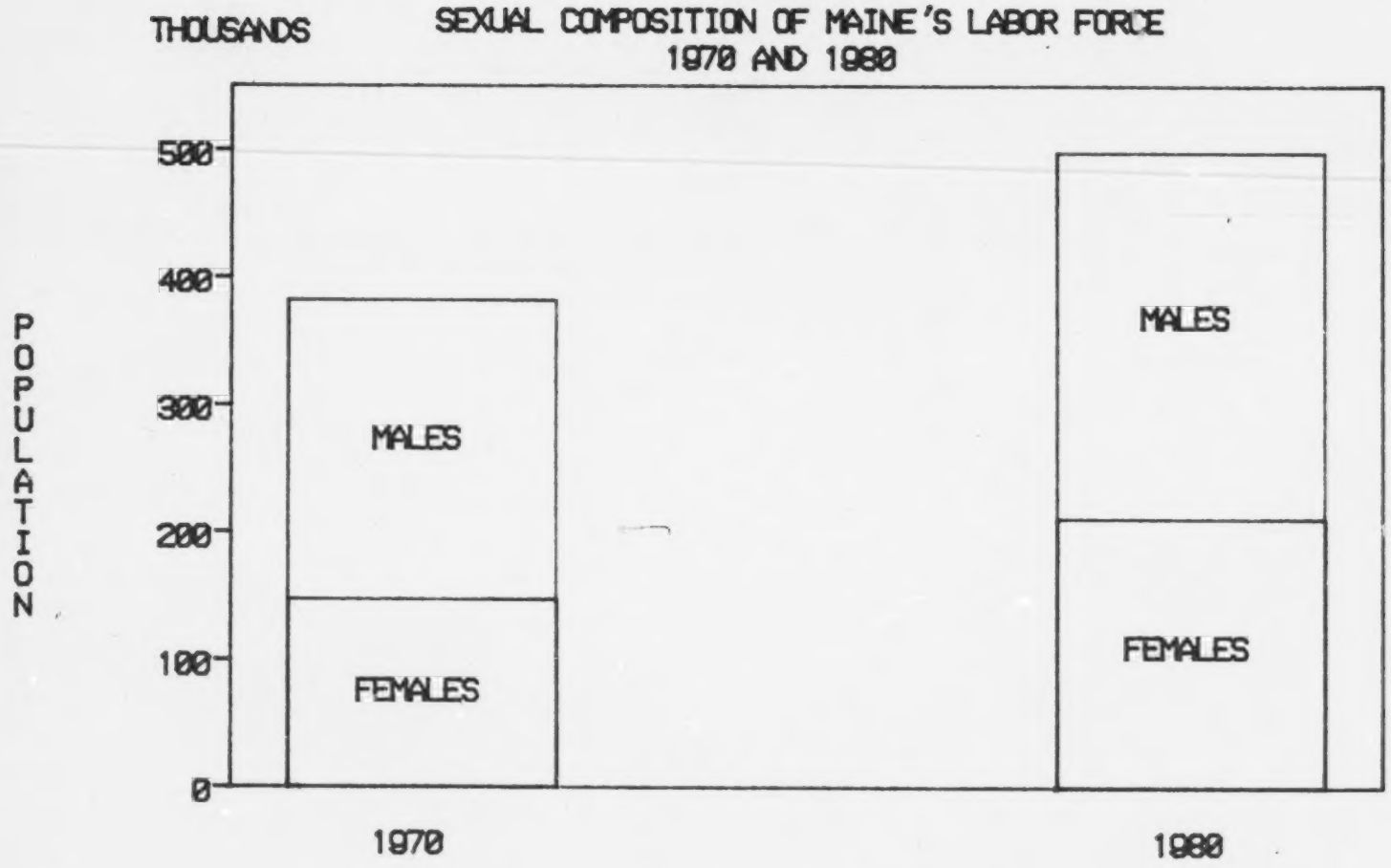
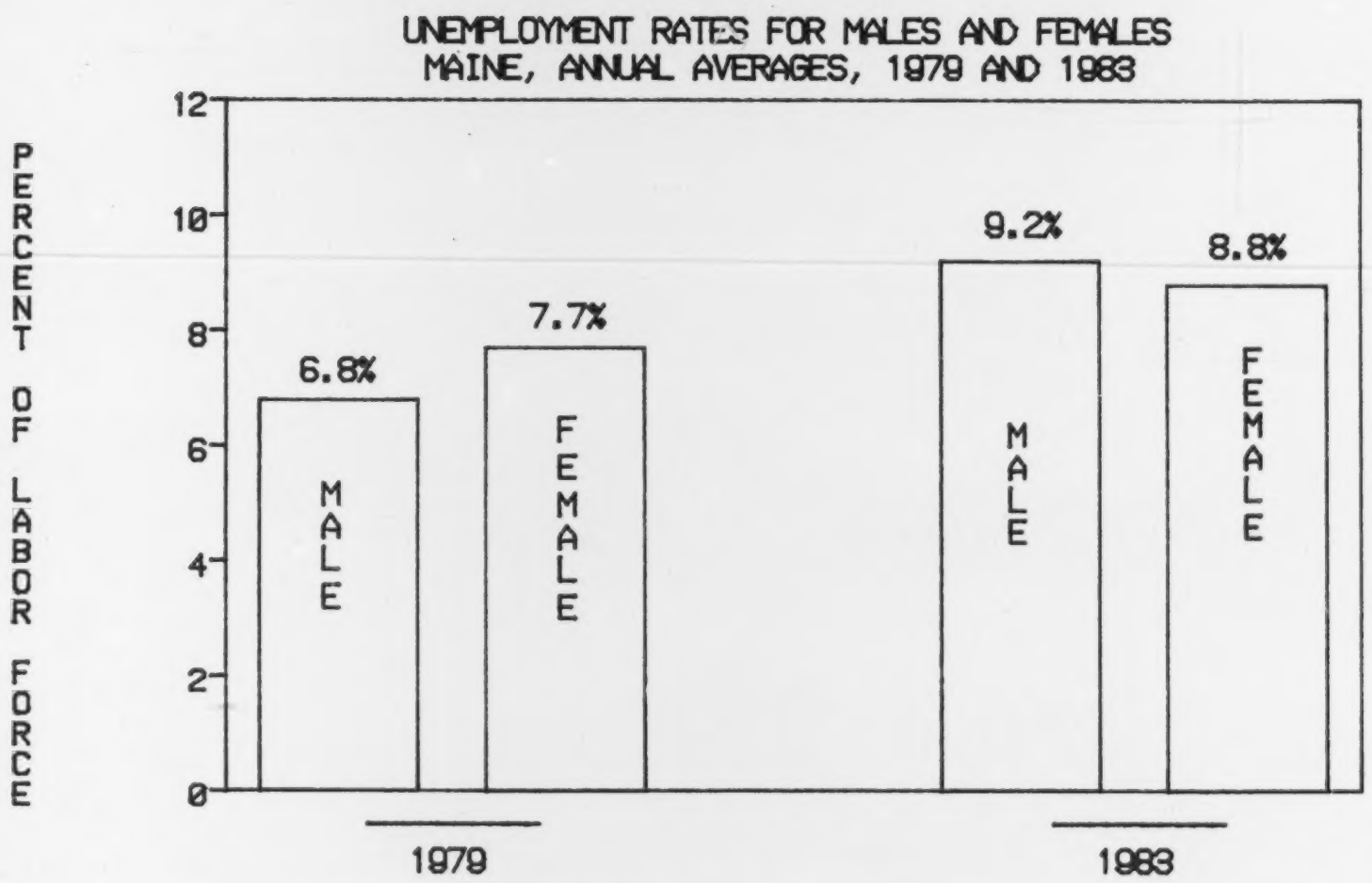

THOUSANDS
SEXUAL COMPOSITION OF MAINE'S LABOR FORCE
1970 AND 1980
500
400
300
200
100
0
POPULATION
MALES
FEMALES
MALES
FEMALES
1970
1980

FIGURE 3


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MALES AND FEMALES
MAINE, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1979 AND 1983
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
6.8%
7.7%
9.2%
8.8%
MALE
FEMALE
MALE
FEMALE
1979
1983

SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS AND DROPOUTS

Total public and private elementary and secondary school enrollment in Maine was 225,214 during the 1983-1984 school year. Enrollment by grade varied from a low of 15,303 for grade 2 to a high of 19,187 for grade 9. Due to the declining youth population, elementary grade enrollments are generally lower than secondary grade enrollments. The smaller number of elementary enrollments would be even more striking if secondary enrollments were not also decreased by attrition due to dropouts.

Between 1979 and 1983, Maine's annual average secondary school dropout rate varied from 3.9 percent to 4.2 percent. It averaged 4 percent for those four years. During this period there was an average of 2,764 secondary school dropouts each year. Considering the importance of a high school education for successful labor market participation, it can be expected that many of these dropouts will encounter severe problems finding gainful employment. While all of these dropouts will not enter the labor force, those who do will pose a special challenge for employment and training programs.

Secondary dropout rates vary a considerable amount by county. Counties with a dropout rate above the statewide average for the 1979-1983 period were Androscoggin, Cumberland, Hancock, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, and Washington. Washington County had the highest dropout rate, which averaged 6.7 percent. There are no clear factors which explain why certain counties have relatively high dropout rates. High dropout rates occur in both urban and rural counties, and in high and low income counties.

A vast majority, or 93.1 percent, of Maine's elementary and secondary students attended a public school in 1983. Of Maine's 14,764 public school graduates in 1983, almost half enrolled in some form of post-secondary education. Of the 7,019 continuing their education, 71.6 percent attended a school in Maine. A majority (58.6 percent) of those staying in Maine attended a college or university; 25.8 percent attended a vocational, commercial, or technical school; 10 percent attended a junior college; 1.6 percent pursued a post-graduate high school course; and 3.5 percent enrolled in some other kind of education.

Private high school graduates attended out of state schools in relatively greater numbers (59.3 percent versus 28.6 percent for public high school graduates). This may reflect the fact that many private high school graduates boarded at a Maine high school while coming from another state. About 79.5 percent of private school graduates attended a college or university. This was significantly higher than the 62.8 percent figure for public school graduates.

Between 1970 and 1983, the percentage of Maine's public high school graduates continuing their education, both in and out of state, decreased from 53 percent to 47.5 percent. The distribution of continuing students among the different types of post-secondary education programs, however, has remained relatively stable.

TABLE 13

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN MAINE BY COUNTY AND GRADE, 1983-84 SCHOOL YEAR

County	Under Elem.	Spec Elem.	Pre-Kdgn.	Kdgn.	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Spec Sec.	P.G.	Total
								PUBLIC SCHOOLS											
Androscoggin	0	113	0	1,395	1,345	1,151	1,247	1,233	1,319	1,309	1,524	1,480	1,497	1,438	1,324	1,296	0	1	17,672
Aroostook	2	188	37	1,403	1,465	1,415	1,328	1,342	1,349	1,375	1,498	1,525	1,527	1,451	1,500	1,423	110	15	18,953
Cumberland	37	232	162	2,761	2,657	2,523	2,509	2,418	2,583	2,894	3,165	2,969	3,332	2,997	2,946	2,850	12	24	37,071
Franklin	0	13	0	421	365	369	389	413	376	424	483	461	424	436	448	409	0	0	5,431
Hancock	8	23	0	519	541	507	548	528	597	624	664	703	632	524	553	502	8	2	7,483
Kennebec	1	138	7	1,385	1,538	1,272	1,455	1,349	1,422	1,459	1,602	1,565	1,592	1,533	1,527	1,386	7	2	19,240
Knox	5	14	0	443	451	433	452	435	470	472	539	497	453	386	374	359	4	3	5,790
Lincoln	13	0	0	360	409	347	356	370	380	394	482	420	404	299	333	302	0	3	4,872
Oxford	9	149	37	670	696	595	625	630	749	767	850	922	849	777	786	709	36	0	9,856
Penobscot	7	227	9	1,780	1,951	1,743	1,854	1,786	1,872	1,931	2,194	2,037	2,236	2,079	2,128	1,837	53	6	25,730
Piscataquis	0	5	0	304	374	244	295	294	273	327	349	334	239	115	197	188	0	1	3,539
Sagadahoc	0	27	0	457	408	440	361	401	412	480	568	570	538	519	460	407	31	0	6,079
Somerset	11	32	5	692	703	683	684	742	767	823	884	949	796	798	745	628	0	2	9,854
Waldo	0	18	0	483	467	453	424	394	441	453	490	473	381	337	342	325	26	1	5,508
Washington	1	27	4	588	580	500	501	544	489	543	549	570	530	447	368	380	10	4	6,635
York	82	331	118	2,057	2,018	1,821	1,820	2,022	1,927	2,128	2,421	2,325	1,945	1,684	1,694	1,542	104	1	26,040
Total, Public Schools	176	1,537	379	15,718	15,868	14,496	14,848	14,901	15,426	16,403	18,262	17,800	17,375	15,830	15,725	14,543	401	65	209,753
Total, Private Schools	258	168	353	884	852	807	794	746	739	792	727	736	1,812	1,728	1,785	1,700	262	318	15,461
STATE TOTAL	434	1,705	732	16,602	16,720	15,303	15,642	15,647	16,165	17,195	18,989	18,536	19,187	17,558	17,510	16,243	663	383	225,214

Source: "1982-1983 Maine Educational Facts," Division of Management Information, Maine Department of Educational and Cultural Services.

TABLE 14

MAINE PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, DROPOUTS, AND DROPOUT RATES, BY COUNTY, 1979-1983

County	1979-1980			1980-1981			1981-1982			1982-1983			Average 1/		
	Secondary Enrollment	Dropouts	Rate	Secondary Enrollment	Dropouts	Rate	Secondary Enrollment	Dropouts	Rate	Secondary Enrollment	Dropouts	Rate	Secondary Enrollment	Dropouts	Rate
Total....	71,853	2,988	4.2%	69,920	2,924	4.2%	67,450	2,627	3.9%	64,951	2,516	3.9%	68,543	2,764	4.0%
Androscoggin...	5,805	262	4.5	5,797	328	5.7	5,613	269	4.8	5,290	267	5.0	5,626	282	5.0
Aroostook.....	7,105	227	3.2	6,855	218	3.2	6,598	179	2.7	6,250	156	2.5	6,702	195	2.9
Cumberland.....	13,509	551	4.2	12,365	634	5.5	11,644	587	5.0	11,190	526	4.7	12,177	587	4.8
Franklin.....	2,033	69	3.4	1,972	73	3.7	1,922	71	3.7	1,822	55	3.0	1,937	67	3.5
Hancock.....	2,523	131	5.2	2,397	91	3.8	2,350	99	4.2	2,243	69	3.1	2,378	98	4.1
Kennebec.....	6,960	261	3.8	6,928	266	3.8	6,758	201	3.0	6,643	263	4.0	6,822	248	3.6
Knox.....	1,753	52	3.0	1,699	57	3.4	1,654	62	3.7	1,597	55	3.4	1,676	57	3.4
Lincoln.....	1,442	23	1.6	1,462	35	2.4	1,397	38	2.7	1,345	21	1.6	1,412	29	2.1
Oxford.....	3,667	157	4.3	3,542	129	3.6	3,381	135	4.0	3,202	89	2.8	3,448	128	3.7
Penobscot.....	9,519	400	4.2	9,288	355	3.8	8,994	357	4.0	8,537	297	3.5	9,085	352	3.9
Piscataquis....	963	51	5.3	903	47	5.2	847	48	5.7	837	42	5.0	888	47	5.3
Sagadahoc.....	2,053	133	6.5	2,002	85	4.2	1,915	94	4.9	1,832	84	4.6	1,951	99	5.1
Somerset.....	3,123	90	2.9	3,034	90	3.0	3,019	74	2.5	3,039	96	3.2	3,054	88	2.9
Waldo.....	1,612	64	4.0	1,574	54	3.4	1,537	54	3.5	1,444	47	3.3	1,542	55	3.6
Washington.....	1,867	121	6.5	1,795	122	6.8	1,766	119	6.7	1,728	117	6.8	1,789	120	6.7
York.....	8,369	396	4.7	8,307	290	3.5	8,055	240	3.0	7,997	332	4.2	8,182	315	3.9

1/ Four-year Average, 1979-1983.

Source: "1982-1983 Maine Educational Facts," Division of Management Information, Maine Department of Educational and Cultural Services

TABLE 15

1983 MAINE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES ENROLLED IN POST-HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Type of Post-High School Program	Attending in Maine	Attending Outside Maine	Total	Percent of Continuing Students
Public High School Graduates				
Post-Graduate High School Course	78	10	88	1.2%
Junior College	505	211	716	10.2
College or University	2,949	1,457	4,406	62.8
Vocational, Commercial, or Technical	1,298	210	1,508	21.5
Other Continuing Education	177	124	301	4.3
TOTAL 1/	5,027	2,012	7,019	100.0%
Private High School Graduates				
Post-Graduate High School Course	16	3	19	1.5%
Junior College	18	53	71	5.5
College or University	375	654	1,029	79.5
Vocational, Commercial, or Technical	100	18	118	9.1
Other Continuing Education	18	40	58	4.4
TOTAL 2/	527	768	1,295	100.0%

1/ Of the 14,764 public high school graduates in June 1983, 47.5% (7,019) enrolled in some type of post-secondary education.

2/ Of the 1,840 private high school graduates in June 1983, 70% (1,295) have enrolled in some type of post-secondary education.

Source: "1982-1983 Maine Educational Facts," Division of Management Information, Maine Department of Educational and Cultural Services.

INCOME AND INCOME ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Per capita personal income in Maine was $9,031 during 1982. During that same year per capita personal income was $11,958 for New England and $11,100 for the United States. Maine clearly lags behind New England and the United States in this measure of wealth.

During 1982 all Maine counties recorded a level of per capita personal income below the national figure, ranging from a low of $6,768 in Waldo County to a high of $10,998 in Cumberland County. Besides Waldo County, Androscoggin, Aroostook, Franklin, Hancock, Knox, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, Somerset, and Washington counties recorded per capita personal incomes below the statewide figure.

Median household effective buying income (EBI) figures for each state and county in the United States are published yearly in Sales and Marketing Management magazine. Effective buying income is essentially the total income of the members of a household minus all taxes. It is roughly equivalent to the disposable or spendable income of a household. The median household EBI is that figure above the EBIs of half the households in the area and below the other half. During 1982 Maine's median household effective buying income was $18,659. County median household EBIs varied from a low of $14,340 in Washington County to a high of $21,067 in Cumberland County. Besides Washington County, Androscoggin, Aroostook, Franklin, Hancock, Knox, Oxford, Piscataquis, Somerset, and Waldo recorded median household EBIs below the statewide figure.

Between 1975 and 1982 the statewide median household EBI increased by 59.4 percent. Of the counties, Washington recorded the greatest growth with a gain of 74.6 percent. Despite the impressive growth during this seven-year period, the median household EBI of Washington County was still the lowest of all Maine counties in 1982.

During 1982 approximately 22.8 percent of Maine households had an effective buying income of under $10,000. Washington County had the greatest percentage (33.0) of households in this category. About 32 percent of Maine's households had an EBI between $20,000 and $34,999, and 13.5 percent had an EBI over $35,000. Cumberland (19.2 percent) and Kennebec (14.6 percent) counties had the greatest percentages of households in the $35,000 and over category.

Weekly wages paid for employment covered under the Maine Employment Security Law averaged $255.86 during 1982. Average weekly wages varied considerably by industry, from $161.59 for retail trade to $359.96 for transportation and public utilities. The average weekly wage for the retail trade industry can be expected to be relatively low because of the large number of part-time workers in that industry. Also, the retail trade industry includes eating and drinking places, and tips are not included in the average weekly wage figures.

Industries with 1982 average weekly wages above the average for all employment covered under the Maine Employment Security Law were mining; manufacturing; transportation and public utilities; wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and state government. Between 1975 and 1982 the average weekly wage for Maine increased 68.5 percent. The increase of 86.6 percent recorded for manufacturing was the largest for any major industry division.

Average weekly wages also exhibited a great deal of variation by county. While the statewide average for 1982 was $255.86, county figures varied from a low of $196.33 for Waldo County to a high of $336.68 for Sagadahoc County. Besides Waldo County, Androscoggin, Aroostook, Hancock, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Washington, and York counties recorded average weekly wages below the statewide average.

Between 1970 and 1982 Maine's average weekly wage increased from $116.51 to $255.86, or by 119.6 percent. Counties recording the greatest percentage increases during this period were Sagadahoc (175 percent), Somerset (158.8 percent) and Franklin (147.8 percent).

This section has discussed three income measures: per capita personal income, household effective buying income, and average weekly wages. Eight Maine counties recorded figures below the statewide average for each of these three income measures. These counties were Androscoggin, Aroostook, Hancock, Knox, Oxford, Piscataquis, Waldo and Washington.

During 1982 there were 16,781 families receiving benefits under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program in Maine. These families contained 47,968 individuals, or about 4.3 percent of the population. The percentage of county populations receiving benefits from the AFDC program ranged from a low of 3.1 percent in Lincoln County to a high of 6.3 percent in Washington County.

Maine recipients under the Food Stamp Program numbered 135,219 during 1982. These recipients accounted for approximately 12 percent of the population. The percentage of county populations receiving food stamp assistance ranged from 7.7 percent in Sagadahoc to 25 percent in Washington County.

Counties with lower incomes clearly have greater percentages of their populations receiving income assistance. Washington County is the most striking example. Waldo and Somerset counties also have relatively high percentages of their population receiving income assistance.

During recent years government transfer payments have become an increasingly important source of income in Maine. Wage and salary disbursements increased from 2.143 billion dollars in 1970 to 6.375 billion dollars in 1983. During that same period, government transfer payments increased from 413 million to 2.067 billion dollars, or by 400 percent. Many types of payments are in government transfer payment figures including social security; AFDC; food stamps; general assistance; retirement for federal, state, and local government workers; workers compensation; and unemployment insurance benefits.

By 1983 wage and salary disbursements in Maine amounted to $5,562 per capita. Government transfer payments were $1,804 per capita. Clearly, government transfer payments are an important source of personal income in Maine. Substantial changes in government transfer payments could be expected to have a significant impact in Maine.

TABLE 16

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW ENGLAND, MAINE, AND MAINE COUNTIES, 1970 AND 1982

Area	Per Capita Personal Income			
	1970	1982	Percent Change 1970-1982	Percent of United States 1982
United States.....	$3,945	$11,100	181.4%	100.0%
New England.....	4,306	11,958	177.7	107.7
Maine.....	3,303	9,031	173.4	81.4
Counties				
Androscoggin.....	3,517	8,731	148.3	78.6
Aroostook.....	2,752	7,399	168.9	66.7
Cumberland.....	3,881	10,998	183.4	99.1
Franklin.....	2,787	7,743	177.8	69.8
Hancock.....	3,117	8,913	185.9	80.3
Kennebec.....	3,475	9,398	170.4	84.7
Knox.....	3,227	8,958	177.6	80.7
Lincoln.....	3,589	10,063	180.4	90.7
Oxford.....	3,005	8,156	171.4	73.5
Penobscot.....	3,111	8,663	178.5	78.0
Piscataquis.....	2,824	7,769	175.1	70.0
Sagadahoc.....	3,140	9,495	202.4	85.5
Somerset.....	2,950	8,034	172.3	72.4
Waldo.....	2,859	6,768	136.7	61.0
Washington.....	2,530	7,134	182.0	64.3
York.....	3,439	9,041	162.9	81.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TABLE 17

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME IN MAINE
BY COUNTY, 1975 AND 1982

Area	1975	1982	Net Change 1975-1982	Percent Change 1975-1982
MAINE.....	$11,704	$18,659	$6,955	59.4%
Androscoggin.....	10,996	18,033	7,037	64.0
Aroostook.....	10,907	17,022	6,115	56.1
Cumberland.....	13,529	21,067	7,538	55.7
Franklin.....	12,258	18,573	6,315	51.5
Hancock.....	10,342	17,963	7,621	73.7
Kennebec.....	12,913	19,607	6,694	51.8
Knox.....	11,261	15,953	4,692	41.7
Lincoln.....	INA	18,743	INA	INA
Oxford.....	10,726	17,594	6,868	64.0
Penobscot.....	12,209	18,752	6,543	53.6
Piscataquis.....	10,618	17,093	6,475	61.0
Sagadahoc.....	11,823	18,671	6,848	57.9
Somerset.....	10,488	16,184	5,696	54.3
Waldo.....	10,257	15,458	5,201	50.7
Washington.....	8,214	14,340	6,126	74.6
York.....	11,663	20,141	8,478	72.7

INA - Information Not Available

Source: 1975: Sales and Marketing Management, July 26, 1976, p. C-89
1982: Sales and Marketing Management, July 25, 1983, p. C-95

TABLE 18

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MAINE HOUSEHOLDS BY EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME BY COUNTY, 1982

Area	Total Households	0 to $9,999	$10,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $34,999	$35,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to Over
MAINE	416,500	22.8%	31.2%	32.5%	10.1%	3.4%
Androscoggin	36,600	23.7	32.2	32.1	9.1	2.9
Aroostook	29,900	25.1	34.9	29.4	8.2	2.4
Cumberland	82,500	19.5	27.6	33.7	13.5	5.7
Franklin	10,300	22.3	31.9	32.0	10.4	3.4
Hancock	16,500	23.7	32.4	31.3	9.3	3.3
Kennebec	41,000	20.9	30.3	34.2	11.2	3.4
Knox	13,000	27.1	35.8	27.4	6.7	3.0
Lincoln	10,100	23.4	30.3	31.8	10.5	4.0
Oxford	18,400	23.6	34.3	30.7	8.6	2.8
Penobscot	47,600	23.5	29.9	33.1	10.5	3.0
Piscataquis	6,500	23.4	35.5	33.0	6.9	1.2
Sagadahoc	10,800	21.0	33.1	33.6	9.9	2.4
Somerset	16,000	27.8	33.8	29.9	6.6	1.9
Waldo	10,500	28.6	37.9	27.1	4.6	1.8
Washington	13,000	33.0	33.7	25.2	6.6	1.5
York	53,800	19.5	30.0	36.6	10.7	3.2

Source: Sales and Marketing Management, July 25, 1983, p. C-95.

TABLE 19

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT IN MAINE BY INDUSTRY, 1975 AND 1982

Industry Division	1975	1982	Net Change 1975-1981	Percent Change 1975-1982
TOTAL, All Industries	$151.83	$255.86	$104.03	68.5%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	137.98	200.16	62.18	45.1
Mining	191.90	338.37	146.47	76.3
Construction	187.44	304.09	116.65	62.2
Manufacturing	166.77	311.25	144.48	86.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	208.73	359.96	151.23	72.5
Wholesale Trade	195.27	316.07	120.80	61.9
Retail Trade	109.98	161.59	51.61	46.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	166.62	282.19	115.51	69.4
Services	122.65	219.40	96.75	78.9
State Government	171.54	304.17	132.63	77.3
Local Government	INA	225.38	INA	INA

INA: Information not available.
Source: Employment, Wages, and Contributions, Annual Report, 1982, Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research

TABLE 20

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN COVERED EMPLOYMENT IN MAINE
BY COUNTY, 1970 AND 1982

Area	1970	1982	Net Change 1970-1982	Percent Change 1970-1982
MAINE	$116.51	$255.86	$139.35	119.6%
Androscoggin	106.08	228.44	122.36	115.3
Aroostook	114.55	234.17	119.62	104.4
Cumberland	122.54	273.17	150.63	122.9
Franklin	110.65	274.21	163.56	147.8
Hancock	110.15	234.10	123.95	112.5
Kennebec	114.21	264.33	150.12	131.4
Knox	105.88	220.26	114.38	108.0
Lincoln	125.86	223.17	97.31	77.3
Oxford	120.19	250.37	130.18	108.3
Penobscot	120.75	260.66	139.91	115.8
Piscataquis	98.58	218.29	119.71	121.8
Sagadahoc	122.44	336.68	214.24	175.0
Somerset	105.38	272.73	167.35	158.8
Waldo	100.52	196.33	95.81	95.3
Washington	109.29	226.07	116.78	106.8
York	106.38	227.93	121.55	114.3

Source: Employment, Wages, and Contributions Under the Employment Security Law, Annual Reports, 1970-1982, Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

TABLE 21

INCOME IN MAINE COUNTIES AS A PERCENT OF STATEWIDE INCOME FOR SELECTED INCOME MEASURES, 1982

Area	Per Capita Personal Income		Average Weekly Wages Paid in Covered Employment		Median Household Effective Buying Income	
	1982	As a Percent of State	1982	As a Percent of State	1982	As a Percent of State
MAINE.....	$9,031	100.0%	$255.86	100.0%	$18,659	100.0%
Androscoggin.....	8,731	96.7	228.44	89.3	18,033	96.6
Aroostook.....	7,399	81.9	234.17	91.5	17,022	91.2
Cumberland.....	10,998	121.8	273.17	106.8	21,067	112.9
Franklin.....	7,743	85.7	274.21	107.2	18,573	99.5
Hancock.....	8,913	98.7	234.10	91.5	17,963	96.3
Kennebec.....	9,398	104.1	264.33	103.3	19,607	105.1
Knox.....	8,958	99.2	220.26	86.1	15,953	85.5
Lincoln.....	10,063	111.4	223.17	87.2	18,743	100.5
Oxford.....	8,156	90.3	250.37	97.9	17,594	94.3
Penobscot.....	8,663	95.9	260.66	101.9	18,752	100.5
Piscataquis.....	7,769	86.0	218.29	85.3	17,093	91.6
Sagadahoc.....	9,495	105.1	336.68	131.6	18,671	100.1
Somerset.....	8,034	89.0	272.73	106.6	16,184	86.7
Waldo.....	6,768	74.9	196.33	76.7	15,458	82.8
Washington.....	7,134	79.0	226.07	88.4	14,340	76.9
York.....	9,041	100.1	227.93	89.1	20,141	107.9

Source: See Table 11, 12 and 15.

TABLE 22

INCOME ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS BY COUNTY, 1982 AVERAGES

Area	1980 Population	AFDC			Food Stamps			General Assistance 1/		
		Cases	Recipients	Recipients as Percent of 1980 Population	Cases	Recipients	Recipients as Percent of 1980 Population	Cases	Recipients	Recipients as Percent of 1980 Population
MAINE	1,124,660	16,781	47,968	4.3%	52,140	135,219	12.0%	3,922	9,538	0.8%
Androscoggin	99,657	1,694	4,942	5.0	4,863	11,783	11.8	472	876	0.9
Aroostook	91,331	1,366	3,961	4.3	5,198	13,990	15.3	616	1,872	2.0
Cumberland	215,789	3,146	8,879	4.1	8,539	20,434	9.5	648	1,361	0.6
Franklin	27,098	394	1,132	4.2	1,178	3,117	11.5	8	22	0.1
Hancock	41,781	533	1,474	3.5	1,942	5,202	12.5	50	125	0.3
Kennebec	109,889	1,647	4,751	4.3	4,881	12,444	11.3	576	1,266	1.2
Knox	32,941	423	1,197	3.6	1,583	4,127	12.5	42	112	0.3
Lincoln	25,691	279	796	3.1	896	2,526	9.8	15	48	0.2
Oxford	48,968	789	2,287	4.7	2,729	6,921	14.1	117	352	0.7
Penobscot	137,015	2,029	5,612	4.1	5,460	14,871	10.9	721	1,785	1.3
Piscataquis	17,634	237	692	3.9	795	2,237	12.7	47	136	0.8
Sagadahoc	28,795	326	921	3.2	844	2,204	7.7	34	89	0.3
Somerset	45,028	831	2,459	5.5	2,861	7,798	17.3	80	228	0.5
Waldo	28,414	485	1,372	4.8	1,851	5,189	18.3	69	176	0.6
Washington	34,963	786	2,197	6.3	3,266	8,739	25.0	178	474	1.4
York	139,666	1,816	5,296	3.8	5,254	13,637	9.8	249	616	0.4

1/ These figures represent data submitted by individual municipalities to the Maine Department of Human Services.
Source: Maine Department of Human Services, Bureau of Health Planning and Developments, Division of Data and Research, February 1983.

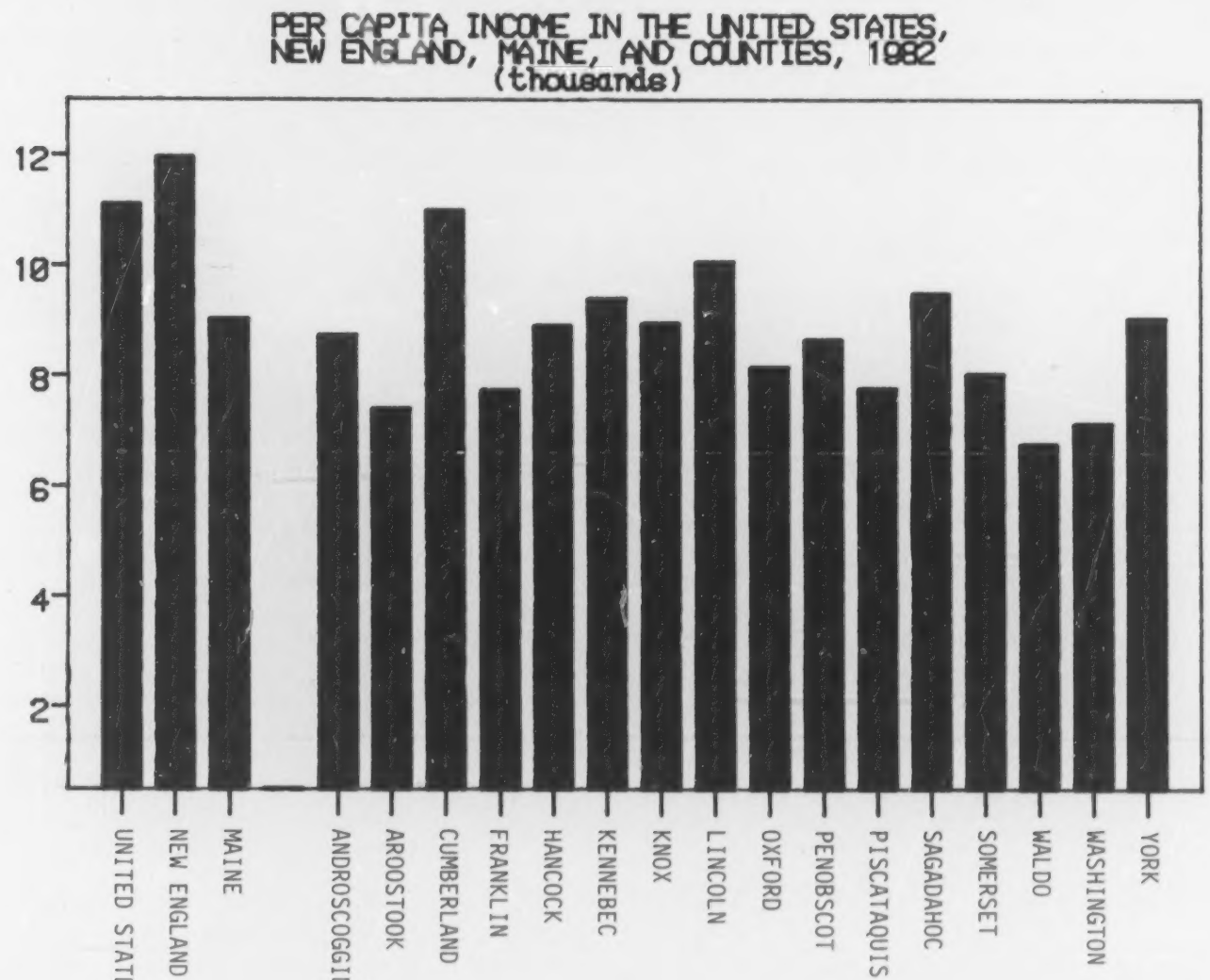
TABLE 23

SELECTED COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME IN MAINE, 1970 AND 1983

Income Component	1970	1983	Net Change 1970-1983	Percent Change 1970-1983
Wage and Salary Disbursements.....	$2,142,609,000	$6,374,667,000	$4,232,058,000	197.5%
Total Government Transfer Payments....	413,334,000	2,067,667,000	1,654,333,000	400.2
(Population).....	(993,772)	(1,146,000)	(152,128)	(15.3)
Wage and Salary Disbursements Per Capita.....	2,156	5,562	3,406	158.0
Transfer Payments Per Capita.....	416	1,804	1,388	333.7

Source: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, January 1984

FIGURE 4


PER CAPITA INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES,
NEW ENGLAND, MAINE, AND COUNTIES, 1982
(thousands)
12
10
8
6
4
2
DOLLARS
UNITED STATES
NEW ENGLAND
MAINE
ANDROSCOGGIN
AROOSTOOK
CUMBERLAND
FRANKLIN
HANCOCK
KENNEBEC
KNOX
LINCOLN
OXFORD
PENOBSCOT
PISCATAQUIS
SAGADAHOC
SOMERSET
WALDO
WASHINGTON
YORK

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS REGISTERED WITH THE BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

During March 1984 there were 48,071 active applicants registered with offices of the Maine Job Service. The characteristics of these applicants were recorded by the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS). An active applicant is considered by a Job Service office to be available for referral to job openings. Applicants may be unemployed or employed but seeking alternative employment. The Job Service applicants provide an indicator of those in need of employment and training services.

Of the 48,071 active applicants, a majority (58.5 percent) were male. Approximately 61.9 percent were between 22 and 44 years of age. About 1.9 percent had less than eight years of education and 27.5 percent attended high school but did not graduate. With almost 30 percent of the applicants lacking a high school diploma, they could be expected to encounter difficulty obtaining a good job. Approximately 1.8 percent of the applicants were handicapped and 23.3 percent were unemployment insurance claimants.

Female applicants numbered 19,947. Compared with their male counterparts, the female applicants were slightly older as a group. Female applicants also tended to have more years of education, with 73.3 percent of female applicants being high school graduates compared with 70.6 percent of all applicants.

The Maine Job Service listed 665 minority applicants who represented 1.4 percent of the total applicant pool; this is about equal to the percentage of minorities in Maine's population. Approximately 63.5 percent of the minority applicants were male. A significant indicator is that 6.5 percent of the minority applicants had not attended high school. The comparable figure for the total applicant pool was 1.9 percent. A breakdown of the minority applicants by race indicates that 29 percent were black, 33.8 percent were American Indians, 26.5 percent were Asian and Pacific Islanders, and 10.7 percent were Hispanic.

There were 5,338 veterans registered as active applicants, comprising 11.1 percent of all applicants. The veterans were overwhelmingly male (95.5 percent), and had attained more years of education than their nonveteran counterparts. Approximately 83.9 percent of veterans were high school graduates compared to 70.6 percent of all applicants.

Table 25 lists characteristics of claimants receiving benefits under the Regular State Unemployment Insurance Program for up to 26 weeks of unemployment. During March 1984 the typical recipient was male, a high school graduate, a primary wage earner, and was experiencing a temporary layoff. The largest numbers of claimants were separated from a manufacturing or construction industry. The characteristics of the insured unemployed vary with the season. For instance, males normally account for an increased percentage of the insured unemployed during the winter months when there are temporary layoffs from the construction and lumber and wood products industries.

TABLE 24

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVE APPLICANTS IN MAINE, MARCH 1984 1/

Characteristics	Total	Female	Minority	Veteran
TOTAL (100.0 Percent).....	48,071	19,947	665	5,338
	Percent Distribution by Group			
Sex				
Male.....	58.5	0.0	63.5	95.5
Female.....	41.5	100.0	36.5	4.5
Age				
15 and Under.....	.3	.4	.2	0.0
16-19.....	11.7	12.6	9.3	0.2
20-21.....	11.5	11.1	9.0	2.8
22-44.....	61.9	58.1	71.4	71.7
45-64.....	13.7	16.7	9.3	24.3
65 and Over.....	.9	1.1	.8	1.0
Education				
0-7.....	1.9	1.5	6.5	1.0
8-11.....	27.5	25.2	27.0	15.3
12.....	50.0	52.5	42.5	59.3
Over 12.....	20.6	20.8	24.0	24.6
Race				
White.....	97.3	97.4	0.0	98.4
Black.....	.4	.4	29.0	.6
American Indian.....	.1	.1	33.8	.2
Asian and Pacific Islander...	.5	.4	26.5	.4
Hispanic.....	.4	.3	10.7	.1
Information Not Available....	1.3	1.4	0.0	.3
Veteran				
Total.....	11.1	1.2	10.4	100.0
Vietnam Era.....	4.7	0.4	4.7	43.2
Disabled.....	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.4
Handicapped.....	1.8	.9	1.1	6.9
Unemployment Insurance Claimant.....	23.3	21.5	20.9	25.9

1/ An active applicant is one who is considered by a Job Service Office to be available for referral to job openings.

Source: Characteristics of the Active File, Table 93, Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

TABLE 25

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED IN MAINE, MARCH 1984 1/

Characteristics	Percent of Total
TOTAL (100.0 Percent)	12,190
Sex	
Male	66.5
Female	33.5
Years of Education	
0-7	12.5
8-11	23.8
12	48.5
Over 12	15.2
Veteran	
Yes	16.8
No	83.2
Reasons for Unemployment	
Temporary Layoff	87.0
Discharged	7.4
Left Voluntarily	5.5
Labor Dispute	0.1
Family Responsibility 2/	
Primary Wage Earner	53.4
Secondary Earner	28.7
Lives Alone	17.9
Occupation	
Professional, Technical, and Managerial	7.9
Clerical and Sales	15.9
Services	10.6
Farming, Fishery, Forestry and Related	2.4
Processing	31.6
Machine Trades	11.5
Benchwork	9.1
Structural Work	23.7
Miscellaneous	15.7
Industry of Separation	
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	2.6
Mining	0.2
Construction	25.0
Manufacturing	37.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	3.2
Wholesale Trade	4.0
Retail Trade	14.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.8
Services	1.1
Public Administration	1.6

1/ Characteristics derived from a sample of continued claimants filing for regular unemployment benefits for a full week of unemployment under the Regular State Unemployment Insurance Program (maximum 26 weeks).

2/ Data for this characteristic was for the month of September 1982.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION GROUPS IN NEED OF EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM SERVICES

This report has characterized the Maine population with an emphasis on population groups that can be expected to experience problems with successful labor market participation. Characteristics of those most in need of employment-related services are highlighted in this section. The intent of this report is not to preclude any particular group from the services provided by employment and training programs. Any individual can have labor market-related problems. However, some groups appear to be more in need of services than others.

Those groups appearing to be most in need of employment program services are females, youths, high school dropouts, and minorities. Some of the more difficult situations are likely to involve people who belong to more than one of these groups. There also appears to be an incidence of relatively poor labor market prospects associated with geography within the state of Maine. A special emphasis on certain Maine counties should be considered by program planners.

Since 1970 females have been participating in Maine's labor force in rapidly increasing numbers. The female labor force participation rate increased from 41.2 percent in 1970 to 47.7 percent in 1980. Maine's female labor force increased from 147,641 in 1970 to 211,383 in 1980. Historically, females have experienced a higher level of unemployment than males. Although the female unemployment rate was lower than the male unemployment rate during the past year (1983), females comprise a high proportion of the economically disadvantaged population. This is largely due to the concentration of females in low paying occupations and industries.

Youths tend to experience a much higher rate of unemployment than older workers. While Maine's unemployment rate averaged 7.6 percent in 1980, the rate was 15.5 percent for 16 to 19 year olds and 11.6 percent for 20 to 24 year olds. Maine's labor force has had to absorb many new members as a result of the post World War II baby boom. The number of 16 to 19 year olds in the labor force increased from 27,732 in 1970 to 39,698 in 1980. The number of 20 to 24 year olds increased from 44,841 to 70,110. As a previous section detailed, the birthrate has declined substantially. Eventually this will result in a decline in the population of the age group entering the labor force. However, such will not be the case during the next several years.

The problem of high youth unemployment is related to the problems encountered by Maine's high school dropouts. Given the emphasis placed on a high school diploma in today's economy, high school dropouts face very poor prospects of finding a secure, well paying job. Between 1979 and 1983, Maine's secondary school dropout rate averaged 4 percent. This represented an average of 2,764 dropouts each year. Approximately 29.4 percent of Job Service applicants did not have a high school diploma.

Although minorities account for a small percentage of Maine's population, they experience a relatively high level of unemployment. In 1980 the unemployment rate for whites was 6.9 percent, while it was 10.4 percent for blacks. Minority applicants also exhibited low educational attainment with 6.5 percent of them having less than eight years of education.

Residents of certain Maine counties can be expected to face relatively poor labor market prospects. Aroostook, Somerset, Waldo and Washington counties have consistently high rates of unemployment, low incomes, and relatively high percentages of their populations receiving benefits from income assistance programs. While the statewide unemployment rate averaged 9 percent in 1983, Aroostook, Somerset, Waldo, and Washington counties all recorded rates in excess of 12 percent. Per capita personal income in Maine was $8,494 in 1981. Aroostook ($7,399), Somerset ($8,034), Waldo ($6,768) and Washington ($7,134) counties recorded per capita incomes which were among the lowest. Approximately 12 percent of Maine's population were recipients under the Food Stamp Program during 1982. Aroostook (15.3 percent), Somerset (17.3 percent), Waldo (18.3 percent) and Washington (25 percent) counties had the greatest percentages of their populations receiving benefits under this program.

SECTION III

ASSESSING JOB OPPORTUNITIES

LONG-TERM INDUSTRIAL TRENDS

Between 1947 and 1983, the industrial structure of Maine's economy changed significantly. In 1947 Maine's total nonfarm wage and salary employment was 262,800, of which 43.8 percent was in manufacturing and 56.2 percent in nonmanufacturing. In the United States, 35.4 percent of 1947 nonfarm wage and salary employment was in manufacturing and 64.6 percent in nonmanufacturing employment. By 1983 Maine's manufacturing industries accounted for only 25.7 percent of nonfarm wage and salary jobs. However, this was still above the comparable figure of 20.8 percent for the U.S. Tables 26 and 27 present Maine and U.S. nonfarm wage and salary employment for 1947 and 1983.

Manufacturing employment in Maine declined by 6,600 jobs between 1947 and 1983, from 115,000 to 108,400. During the same period, nonmanufacturing employment rose by 164,800, accounting for 74.2 percent of total nonfarm wage and salary employment in 1983 compared with 56.2 percent in 1947.

Within the manufacturing sector in Maine, lumber and wood products employed 21,900 in 1947 and accounted for 8.3 percent of nonfarm payroll employment; by 1983 the industry had declined to 12,600, or 3 percent of total nonfarm employment. Mechanization has allowed this industry to increase production while employment declines.

Textile mill products accounted for 6,600 jobs in 1983, representing 21,200 fewer jobs than in 1947. Food and kindred products employment fell by 2,200 to 8,300. Paper and allied products remained about even at 18,300, as capital improvements resulted in increased production without a concurrent rise in employment. Metals and machinery rose from 9,800 to 14,700, and leather and leather products went from 16,000 to 20,200. Apparel manufacturing gained 3,200 jobs, employing 4,800 in 1983.

While manufacturing employment recorded a slight decline, nonmanufacturing employment expanded strongly in Maine, increasing from 147,700 in 1947 to 312,500 in 1983. The services and other nonmanufacturing industry group recorded the largest employment gain, increasing by 58,200 jobs to 83,600 in 1983.

Other nonmanufacturing industries which recorded employment gains were wholesale and retail trade, up 47,300 to 93,500; government, up 44,900 to 82,600; finance, insurance, and real estate, which increased by 11,600 to 17,900; and contract construction, which rose by 4,800 to 16,600. The only nonmanufacturing industry to lose employment from 1947 to 1983 was transportation and public utilities, which declined by 2,200 jobs to 18,100 in 1983.

TABLE 26

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN MAINE, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1947 AND 1983

Industry	1947 Number	1947 % of Total	1983 Number	1983 % of Total	Net Change 1947-1983	Percent Change 1947-1983
Total Nonfarm Employment (in thousands).....	262.8	100.0%	420.9	100.0%	158.1	60.2%
Manufacturing.....	115.0	43.8	108.4	25.7	-6.6	-5.8
Durable Goods.....	36.5	13.9	40.6	9.6	4.1	11.2
Lumber and Wood Products.....	21.9	8.3	12.6	3.0	-9.3	-42.5
Metals and Machinery.....	9.8	3.7	14.7	3.5	4.9	50.0
Other Durable Goods 1/.....	4.8	1.8	13.3	3.2	n/a	n/a
Nondurable Goods.....	78.6	29.9	67.8	16.1	-10.8	-13.7
Food and Kindred Products.....	10.5	4.0	8.3	2.0	-2.2	-21.0
Textile Mill Products.....	27.8	10.6	6.6	1.6	-21.2	-76.3
Apparel.....	1.6	0.6	4.8	1.1	3.2	200.0
Paper and Allied Products.....	18.4	7.0	18.3	4.3	-0.1	-0.5
Leather and Leather Products.....	16.0	6.1	20.2	4.8	4.2	26.3
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.....	4.3	1.6	9.6	2.3	n/a	n/a
Nonmanufacturing.....	147.7	56.2	312.5	74.2	164.8	111.6
Mining.....	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.0	n/a	n/a
Contract Construction.....	11.8	4.5	16.6	3.9	4.8	40.7
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	20.3	7.7	18.1	4.3	-2.2	-10.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	46.2	17.6	93.5	22.2	47.3	102.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	6.3	2.4	17.9	4.3	11.6	184.1
Services and Other Nonmanufacturing.....	25.4	9.7	83.6	19.9	58.2	229.1
Government.....	37.7	14.3	82.6	19.6	44.9	119.1

1/ Includes Furniture and Fixtures; Stone, Clay, and Glass Products; Transportation Equipment; and Instruments. In 1983, also includes Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

2/ Includes Printing and Publishing; Chemicals; Petroleum Products; and Rubber and Plastics Products. In 1947, also includes Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

n/a - not available.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Aanalysis and Research.

TABLE 27

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1947 AND 1983

Industry	1947 Number	1947 % of Total	1983 Number	1983 % of Total	Net Change 1947-1983	Percent Change 1947-1983
Total Nonfarm Employment (in thousands)...	43,857.0	100.0%	89,978.0	100.0%	46,121.0	105.2
Manufacturing.....	15,545.0	35.4	18,678.0	20.8	3,133.0	20.1
Durable Goods.....	8,385.0	19.1	10,932.0	12.1	2,547.0	30.4
Lumber and Wood Products.....	873.0	2.0	676.9	0.8	--196.1	-22.5
Metals and Machinery.....	4,659.0	10.6	6,368.3	7.1	1,709.3	36.7
Other Durable Goods 1/.....	2,853.0	6.5	3,886.8	4.3	n/a	n/a
Nondurable Goods.....	7,159.0	16.3	7,747.0	8.6	588.0	8.2
Food and Kindred Products.....	1,799.0	4.1	1,630.0	1.8	-169.0	-9.4
Textile Mill Products.....	1,298.0	3.0	743.8	0.8	-554.2	-42.7
Apparel.....	1,154.0	0.3	1,169.3	1.3	15.3	1.3
Paper and Allied Products.....	465.0	1.0	658.7	0.7	193.7	41.7
Leather and Leather Products.....	412.0	0.9	215.6	0.2	-146.4	-47.7
Other Nondurable Goods 2/.....	2,031.0	4.6	3,329.9	3.7	n/a	n/a
Nonmanufacturing.....	28,132.0	64.6	71,300.0	79.2	42,988.0	151.8
Mining.....	955.0	2.2	1,021.0	1.1	66.0	6.9
Contract Construction.....	2,009.0	4.6	3,947.0	4.4	1,938.0	96.5
Transportation and Public Utilities...	4,166.0	9.5	4,941.0	5.5	775.0	18.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	8,955.0	20.4	20,513.0	22.8	11,558.0	129.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	1,728.0	3.9	5,454.0	6.1	3,726.0	215.6
Services and Other Nonmanufacturing...	5,025.0	11.5	19,680.0	21.9	14,655.0	291.6
Government.....	5,474.0	12.5	15,744.0	17.5	10,270.0	187.6

1/ Includes Furniture and Fixtures; Stone, Clay, and Glass Products; Transportation Equipment; and Instruments. In 1983, also includes Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

2/ Includes Printing and Publishing; Chemicals; Petroleum Products; and Rubber and Plastics Products. In 1947, also includes Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

n/a - not available.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Aanalysis and Research.

THE IMPACT OF THE RECENT RECESSION ON MAINE INDUSTRIES

The recent national recession of 1981-1982 affected Maine less adversely than the United States. For the first time in 25 years Maine's annual average unemployment rate dropped below the U. S. rate in 1981, and remained below the U.S. rate through 1983. Major factors in Maine's relative success in weathering the effects of the national recession were the diverse structure of industrial employment in Maine and less reliance on those industries particularly impacted by the recession such as automobile manufacturing, steel manufacturing, and mining. While total nonfarm wage and salary employment in Maine rose by 1.2 percent between 1979 and 1983, U. S. nonfarm employment increased by only 0.6 percent.

Between 1979 and 1983 nonfarm wage and salary employment in Maine rose by 5,000 to reach a total of 420,900. During this time period there was a gain of 11,200 jobs in the nonmanufacturing sector, partially offset by an employment loss of 6,200 in the manufacturing sector.

Within the manufacturing sector, the largest employment loss was recorded by the food and kindred products industry, which declined by 2,500 between 1979 and 1983. These employment losses were the result of the closing of poultry processing firms and declines in the potato processing industry. Widespread losses in the textile mill products industry resulted in an employment decline of 2,300.

Employment in the lumber and wood products industry fell by 2,100 from 1979 through 1983, as demand for products of this industry was reduced by depressed conditions in the housing construction industry.

Fabricated metal products (-1,200), nonelectical machinery (-700), and chemical and allied products (-400) also experienced employment declines as a result of the recession.

Among those manufacturing industries recording employment gains, transportation equipment added 2,800 workers as government contracts stimulated growth in the shipbuilding industry. Printing and publishing rose by 600, with the expansion of existing firms and growth of small firms such as the quick print shops. Apparel manufacturing increased by 400.

Within the nonmanufacturing sector, substantial employment gains were recorded by services; wholesale and retail trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate. Between 1979 and 1983 services employment rose by 8,800, due in large part to a gain of 4,600 in health services. In addition, business services rose by 1,500, educational services added 1,300, and hotels and other lodging places increased by 1,000.

Gains in retail trade resulted in an increase of 4,000 in the wholesale and retail trade group. Among the retail trade industries recording employment growth were eating and drinking places (+2,000), miscellaneous retail (+1,300), and food stores (+1,300). Partially offsetting these gains, an employment decline of 800 was recorded by auto dealers and service stations.

Increased activity by banks and insurance companies resulted in an increase of 1,700 for the finance, insurance, and real estate group.

Contract construction declined by 2,800 as high interest rates severely restricted demand for residential and commercial construction. Transportation and public utilities employment was down 500, due primarily to losses in railroad transportation.

TABLE 28

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN MAINE, BY INDUSTRY
1975, 1979, AND 1983
(in thousands)

Industry	Annual Average Employment 1975	1979	1983	Net Change 1975-1979	Net Change 1979-1983	Net Change 1975-1983	Percent Change 1975-1979	Percent Change 1979-1983	Percent Change 1975-1983
Total Nonfarm Employment	356.9	415.9	420.9	59.0	5.0	64.0	16.5%	1.2%	17.9%
Total Manufacturing	96.3	114.6	108.4	18.3	-6.2	12.1	19.0	-5.4	12.6
Durable Goods	32.7	42.7	40.6	10.0	-2.1	7.9	30.6	-4.9	24.2
Lumber and Wood Products	12.5	14.7	12.6	2.2	-2.1	0.1	17.6	-14.3	0.8
Furniture and Fixtures	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.2	-0.1	0.1	25.0	-10.0	12.5
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.3	1.2	1.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-7.7	-16.7	-23.1
Primary Metal Products	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-	25.0	-20.0	-
Fabricated Metal Products	3.3	4.3	3.1	1.0	-1.2	-0.2	30.3	-27.9	-6.1
Machinery, except Electrical	2.4	4.3	3.6	1.9	-0.7	1.2	79.2	-16.3	50.0
Electrical and Electronic Machinery	4.9	7.6	7.7	2.7	0.1	2.8	55.1	1.3	57.1
Transportation Equipment	5.5	7.2	10.0	1.7	2.8	4.5	30.9	38.9	81.8
Instruments	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	-0.3	0.1	80.0	-33.3	20.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	1.1	1.0	0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-9.1	-30.0	-36.4
Nondurable Goods	63.6	71.9	67.8	8.3	-4.1	4.2	13.1	-5.7	+6.6
Food and Kindred Products	10.0	10.8	8.3	0.8	-2.5	-1.7	8.0	-23.1	-17.0
Textile Mill Products	7.7	8.9	6.6	1.2	-2.3	-1.1	15.6	-25.8	-14.3
Apparel	3.4	4.4	4.8	1.0	0.4	1.4	29.4	9.1	41.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.9	18.4	18.3	1.5	-0.1	1.4	8.9	-0.5	8.3
Printing and Publishing	3.1	3.6	4.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	16.1	16.7	35.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	18.2	-30.8	-18.2
Petroleum and Coal Products	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics — Products	3.9	4.1	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	5.1	4.9	10.3
Leather and Leather Products	17.3	20.2	20.2	2.9	-	2.9	16.8	-	16.8
Total Nonmanufacturing	260.6	301.3	312.5	40.7	11.2	51.9	15.6	3.7	19.9
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract Construction	18.6	19.4	16.6	0.8	-2.8	-2.0	4.3	-14.4	-10.8
Building Construction	7.0	6.8	5.1	-0.2	-1.7	-1.9	-2.9	-25.0	-27.1
Heavy Construction	3.2	3.6	3.4	0.4	-0.2	0.2	12.5	-5.6	6.3
Special Trades Contractors	8.4	9.0	8.1	0.6	-0.9	-0.3	7.1	-10.0	-3.6
Transportation and Public Utilities	17.7	18.7	18.2	1.0	-0.5	0.5	5.6	-2.8	2.8
Railroad Transportation	2.8	2.8	2.1	-	-0.7	-0.7	-	-25.0	-25.0
Local and Suburban Transit	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.3	4.9	4.8	0.6	-0.1	0.5	14.0	-2.0	11.6
Water Transportation	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	-0.2	-	28.6	-22.2	-
Transportation by Air	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	66.7	20.0	100.0
Transportation Services	0.4	0.4	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	-	25.0	25.0
Communication	5.0	5.0	4.9	-	-0.1	-0.1	-	-2.0	-2.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	3.2	3.2	3.6	-	0.4	0.4	-	12.5	12.5

TABLE 28 (continued)

Industry	Annual Average Employment 1975	1979	1983	Net Change 1975-1979	Net Change 1979-1983	Net Change 1975-1983	Percent Change 1975-1979	Percent Change 1979-1983	Percent Change 1975-1983
Wholesale and Retail Trade	75.7	89.6	93.6	13.9	4.0	17.9	18.4%	4.5%	23.6%
Wholesale Trade	16.9	19.0	19.1	2.1	0.1	2.2	12.4	0.5	13.0
Durable Goods	8.1	9.4	9.3	1.3	-0.1	1.2	16.0	-1.1	14.8
Nondurable Goods	8.8	9.6	9.8	0.8	0.2	1.0	9.1	2.1	11.4
Retail Trade	58.8	70.6	74.5	11.8	3.9	15.7	20.1	5.5	26.7
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	3.1	3.8	3.6	0.7	-0.2	0.5	22.6	-5.3	16.1
General Merchandise Stores	8.1	8.8	8.7	0.7	-0.1	0.6	8.6	-1.1	7.4
Food Stores	11.0	13.7	15.0	2.7	1.3	4.0	24.5	9.5	36.4
Auto Dealers and Service Stations	9.0	9.5	8.7	0.5	-0.8	-0.3	5.6	-8.4	-3.3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	2.8	3.5	3.6	0.7	0.1	0.8	25.0	2.9	28.6
Furniture and Home Finishing Stores	2.1	2.1	2.4	-	0.3	0.3	-	14.3	14.3
Eating and Drinking Places	14.4	19.3	21.3	4.9	2.0	6.9	34.0	10.4	47.9
Miscellaneous Retail	8.3	9.9	11.2	1.6	1.3	2.9	19.3	13.1	34.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	14.2	16.2	17.9	2.0	1.7	3.7	14.1	10.5	26.1
Banking	5.6	6.6	7.3	1.0	0.7	1.7	17.9	10.6	30.4
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	-	0.1	9.1	-	9.1
Security and Commodity Brokers	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	50.0	33.3	100.0
Insurance Carriers and Agents	5.5	6.0	7.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	9.1	16.7	27.3
Real Estate, Holding, and Combination	1.8	2.1	2.0	0.3	-0.1	0.2	16.7	-4.8	11.1
Services	59.6	74.8	83.6	15.2	8.8	24.0	25.5	11.8	40.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	5.5	5.6	6.6	0.1	1.0	1.1	1.8	17.9	20.0
Personal Services	3.1	3.2	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.2	3.1	6.5
Business Services	3.2	5.0	6.5	1.8	1.5	3.3	56.3	30.0	103.1
Auto Repair and Services	1.9	2.4	2.1	0.5	-0.3	0.2	26.3	-12.5	10.5
Miscellaneous Repair Services	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.2	-0.1	0.1	28.6	-11.1	14.3
Motion Pictures	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.1	-	-0.1	-20.0	-	-20.0
Amusement and Recreation Services	1.6	2.1	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	31.3	9.5	43.8
Health Services	24.2	32.0	36.6	7.8	4.6	12.4	32.2	14.4	51.2
Legal Services	1.4	1.9	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	35.7	21.1	64.3
Educational Services	4.9	5.8	7.1	0.9	1.3	2.2	18.4	22.4	44.9
Social Services	4.1	5.8	5.8	1.7	-	1.7	41.5	-	41.5
Museums and Gardens	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-	100.0	-50.0	-
Membership Organizations	4.2	5.2	5.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	23.8	1.9	26.2
Miscellaneous Services	2.6	3.2	3.2	0.6	-	0.6	23.1	-	23.1
Agricultural Services	1.4	0.9	1.0	-0.5	0.1	-0.4	-35.7	11.1	-28.6
Government	74.8	82.6	82.6	7.8	-	7.8	10.4	-	10.4
Federal	15.9	17.8	18.2	1.9	0.4	2.3	11.9	2.2	14.5
State	20.8	22.2	22.9	1.4	0.7	2.1	6.7	3.2	10.1
Local	38.1	42.6	41.5	4.5	-1.1	3.4	11.8	-2.6	8.9

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MAINE INDUSTRIES

In order to review recent employment trends in Maine, first quarter averages for 1983 and 1984 were compared (see Table 29). Over this one-year period, nonfarm wage and salary employment rose by 2.5 percent, from 401,600 to 411,500. Manufacturing employment increased by 2.4 percent, adding 2,600 jobs to reach a 1984 first quarter average of 109,100. Nonmanufacturing increased from 295,100 to 302,400, a 2.5 percent gain.

Manufacturing

Both durable and nondurable goods manufacturing recorded over-the-year gains. Durable goods rose 4 percent from 40,000 to 41,600, and nondurable goods increased by 1.5 percent, growing from 66,500 to 67,500. Most of the gain in durable goods was recorded in the electrical and electronic equipment industry, which responded to stronger demand for electrical components and equipment resulting from improved conditions in the computer, defense, and automobile industries. This industry added 1,400 jobs, employing 8,700 people by the first quarter of 1984. Another durable goods industry which improved during the period was lumber and wood products, with employment increasing by 7.4 percent (+900) in response to increased demand for woods products by the housing industry.

The only durable goods industry to record a significant loss was transportation equipment, dropping from 10,500 to 9,300, or by 11.4 percent. This was due to cutbacks in the shipbuilding industry.

Nondurable goods manufacturing industries performing well over the year included textile mill products, up 12.5 percent to 7,200; paper and allied products, with a gain of 700 to 18,600; food and kindred products, up 400 to 8,200; and printing and publishing, which rose 7.5 percent to 4,300 in the first quarter of 1984. Smaller gains were registered by rubber and miscellaneous plastics products and apparel.

Leather and leather products recorded the only employment loss in the nondurable goods sector, declining by 1,700 to 18,900, as imported shoes successfully competed with domestically-manufactured products.

Nonmanufacturing

The over-the-year increase in nonmanufacturing employment was due in large part to gains in wholesale and retail trade and services. The strongest employment growth was found in wholesale and retail trade, which increased by 4,800 to 89,300 in the first quarter of 1984. Most of the gain in wholesale and retail trade was recorded by retail industries, with general merchandise stores and food stores adding 1,200 and 1,000, respectively. Every other industry in the wholesale and retail trade group also recorded employment gains over the year. As the economy improved, rising incomes and the resultant increase in spending stimulated growth in the trade industries.

Services employment rose by 1,800 over the period to reach an average of 80,100 for the first quarter of 1984. Widespread gains were recorded in the services sector, with the largest net growth in health services (+900). Personal services and business services both gained 400, with most other service industries recording increases of smaller magnitude. Only educational services showed a loss of more than 5 percent, falling by 500 to 6,700.

Finance, insurance, and real estate rose to 18,200 in 1984, a gain of 800 jobs, or 4.6 percent over the first quarter of 1983. Most of the gain was in insurance companies and agencies (+400) and banking (+300), as both of these industries experienced greater demand and added new services.

Contract construction responded to increased demand by adding 800 jobs, with 600 recorded by special trades contractors. During the first quarter of 1984, contract construction employed 13,800 people, up 6.2 percent from 1983.

Government declined by 900 to 83,300 during the period, as a result of reduced local government employment.

TABLE 29

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN MAINE
FIRST QUARTER 1983 AND FIRST QUARTER 1984

Industry	First Quarter 1983	First Quarter 1984	Net Change 1983-1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Total Nonfarm Employment	401,600	411,500	9,900	2.5%
Total Manufacturing	106,500	109,100	2,600	2.4
Durable Goods	40,000	41,600	1,600	4.0
Lumber and Wood Products	12,200	13,100	900	7.4
Furniture and Fixtures	900	900	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	700	900	200	28.6
Primary Metal Industries	300	500	200	66.7
Fabricated Metal Products	3,200	3,100	-100	-3.1
Machinery, except Electrical	3,600	3,800	200	5.6
Electrical and Electronic Machinery	7,300	8,700	1,400	19.2
Transportation Equipment	10,500	9,300	-1,200	-11.4
Instruments	600	600	-	-
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	700	700	-	-
Nondurable Goods	66,500	67,500	1,000	1.5
Food and Kindred Products	7,800	8,200	400	5.1
Textile Mill Products	6,400	7,200	800	12.5
Apparel	4,700	4,900	200	4.3
Paper and Allied Products	17,900	18,600	700	3.9
Printing and Publishing	4,000	4,300	300	7.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	900	900	-	-
Petroleum and Coal Products	*	*	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	4,200	4,400	200	4.8
Leather and Leather Products	20,600	18,900	-1,700	-8.3
Total Nonmanufacturing	295,100	302,400	7,300	2.5
Mining	100	100	-	-
Contract Construction	13,000	13,800	800	6.2
Building Construction	4,500	4,700	200	4.4
Heavy Construction	2,300	2,300	-	-
Special Trades Contractors	6,200	6,800	600	9.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	17,600	17,600	-	-
Railroad Transportation	1,900	1,900	-	-
Local and Suburban Transit	1,000	1,000	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4,400	4,700	300	6.8
Water Transportation	700	600	-100	-14.3
Transportation by Air	600	600	-	-
Transportation Services	500	500	-	-
Communication	5,000	4,700	-300	-6.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	3,500	3,600	100	2.9

TABLE 29 (cont'd)

Industry	First Quarter 1983	First Quarter 1984	Net Change 1983-1984	Percent Change 1983-1984
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	84,500	89,300	4,800	5.7
Wholesale Trade.....	18,300	19,000	700	3.8
Durable Goods.....	9,100	9,400	300	3.3
Nondurable Goods.....	9,200	9,600	400	4.4
Retail Trade.....	66,200	70,400	4,200	6.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies.....	3,100	3,500	400	12.9
General Merchandise Stores.....	7,900	9,100	1,200	15.2
Food Stores.....	14,000	15,000	1,000	7.1
Auto Dealers and Service Stations.	8,300	8,600	300	3.6
Apparel and Accessory Stores.....	3,200	3,400	200	6.3
Furniture and Home Finishing Stores.....	2,200	2,500	300	13.6
Eating and Drinking Places.....	16,900	17,600	700	4.1
Miscellaneous Retail.....	10,600	10,700	100	0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	17,400	18,200	800	4.6
Banking.....	7,100	7,400	300	4.2
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks....	1,200	1,300	100	8.3
Security and Commodity Brokers.....	400	500	100	25.0
Insurance Carriers and Agents.....	6,800	7,200	400	5.9
Real Estate, Holding, and Combination.....	1,900	1,800	-100	-5.3
Services.....	78,300	80,100	1,800	2.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.....	3,900	4,100	200	5.1
Personal Services.....	3,100	3,500	400	12.9
Business Services.....	5,900	6,300	400	6.8
Auto Repair and Services.....	2,000	2,100	100	5.0
Miscellaneous Repair Services.....	700	700	-	-
Motion Pictures.....	400	400	-	-
Amusement and Recreation Services...	1,800	2,000	200	11.1
Health Services.....	36,000	36,900	900	2.5
Legal Services.....	2,300	2,400	100	4.3
Educational Services.....	7,200	6,700	-500	-6.9
Social Services.....	5,900	5,800	-100	-1.7
Museums and Gardens.....	100	100	-	-
Membership Organizations.....	5,000	5,100	100	2.0
Agricultural Services.....	700	700	-	-
Miscellaneous Services.....	3,300	3,300	-	-
Government.....	84,200	83,300	-900	-1.1
Federal.....	18,300	18,300	-	-
State.....	23,300	23,400	100	0.4
Local.....	42,600	41,600	-1,000	-2.3

* Less than 100.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

SEASONALITY IN THE MAINE ECONOMY

Several of the major industries in Maine are inherently seasonal in nature. An understanding of this seasonality is an important prerequisite for the informed planning of employment and training programs. Table 30 details nonfarm wage and salary employment by industry and by month for 1983. During 1983 total nonfarm wage and salary employment varied from a low of 400,800 in February to a high of 440,100 in August. Most of the variation occurred in nonmanufacturing industries. Manufacturing employment ranged from 106,200 in April to 112,900 in August. Employment in nonmanufacturing industries varied from 294,400 in January to 329,100 in July. Following is a discussion of the most seasonal industries.

Employment in the lumber and wood products industry ranged from 10,900 in April to 13,400 in August. The spring mud season slows this industry as many areas where wood is harvested become inaccessible to heavy equipment.

During 1983 employment in the food and kindred products industry varied from a statewide total of 7,600 in December to 10,000 in August. Many factors contribute to seasonality in this industry. Several crops, especially garden vegetables and blueberries, are available for processing over a very short season. Potato processing plants in Aroostook County typically lay off workers during the summer months as the stock of potatoes from the prior year's crop becomes exhausted. Employment rebounds with the fall harvest. During the winter months the processing of fish is slowed as the catch becomes appreciably lower.

Summer shutdowns are an important factor in the leather and leather products industry. These shutdowns normally last one or two weeks. During 1983 employment in this industry fell from 21,300 in June to 14,800 in July.

Within the nonmanufacturing industries, construction exhibits a relatively high degree of seasonality. During 1983 employment in construction varied from 12,700 in February to 19,500 in October. Most of this fluctuation is due to the slowdown of road and housing construction during the winter months. As an annual average for 1983, unemployed construction workers accounted for 15.6 percent of Maine's unemployment insurance claimants. This percentage ranged from 9.2 in July, September, and October to 21.9 in March. During the months of January, February, March, and April, construction workers consistently comprised a large portion of the unemployment insurance claimants.

During 1983 employment in transportation and public utilities varied from 17,500 in January to 19,000 in June and July. Employment by transportation companies increases during the summer months as more goods need to be moved to serve Maine's larger summer population.

Wholesale and retail trade industries, bolstered during the summer by tourism, recorded 1983 employment that varied from 84,800 in March to 102,500 in August. The summer increase in trade is experienced by year-round businesses as well as restaurants and novelty shops which open for the summer season only.

The services industries also benefit from summer tourism. During 1983 employment in services ranged from 78,100 in January to 92,400 in August. Among the services industries recording seasonal shifts are hotels and motels, motion pictures, amusement and recreation services, museums, art galleries, and membership organizations.

Agriculture is a major source of seasonality in the state economy. During 1983 agricultural employment varied from approximately 13,500 during January, February, and March to over 35,600 during September. Agricultural employment is highest during the fall when potatoes and apples are harvested.

Many self-employed individuals in Maine partake in seasonal activities. Carpentry and other construction skills are often provided by the self-employed. Much of the clamming and fishing is done by people working for themselves. During recent years the cutting and selling of hardwood for home heating has become a growing source of self-employment.

TABLE 30

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN MAINE
BY MONTH AND ANNUAL AVERAGE, 1983 1/
(In thousands)

Industry	Annual Average	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	420.9	401.3	400.8	402.7	410.6	419.5	430.6	430.3	440.1	434.4	430.5	425.6	424.6
Manufacturing	108.4	106.9	106.3	106.3	106.2	107.4	110.2	101.2	112.9	111.7	111.4	110.3	109.7
Durable Goods	40.6	40.2	40.0	39.9	38.9	39.0	40.8	40.4	41.3	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.8
Lumber and Wood Products	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.0	10.9	11.0	12.8	12.9	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.4
Metals and Machinery	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.6	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.8
Other Durable Goods 2/	13.3	13.5	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.0	12.6
Nondurable Goods	67.8	66.7	66.3	66.4	67.3	68.4	69.4	60.8	71.6	70.2	69.6	68.7	67.9
Food and Kindred Products	8.3	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.5	8.1	10.0	9.2	8.6	8.1	7.6
Textile Mill Products	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	5.2	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.2
Apparel	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9
Paper and Allied Products	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.1	18.8	18.9	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.6
Leather and Leather Products	20.2	20.5	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.2	21.3	14.8	21.1	20.7	20.6	20.2	19.8
Footwear, except Rubber	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.8	17.9	12.3	18.0	17.6	17.5	17.1	16.7
Other Leather Products	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	9.6	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.8
Nonmanufacturing	312.5	294.4	294.5	296.4	304.4	312.1	320.4	329.1	327.2	322.7	319.1	315.3	314.9
Mining	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Contract Construction	16.6	13.6	12.7	12.8	14.5	16.5	18.2	18.7	18.7	18.9	19.5	18.3	17.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	18.1	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	18.1	19.0	19.0	17.1	18.8	18.4	18.4	18.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	93.5	85.3	83.5	84.8	89.2	92.6	97.8	102.3	102.5	99.3	95.6	94.4	95.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	17.9	17.4	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.3	18.4	18.3	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.0
Services	83.6	78.1	78.2	78.5	80.5	82.5	86.0	92.0	92.4	87.4	83.7	81.5	81.8
Government	82.6	82.4	85.1	85.0	84.5	84.2	80.9	78.5	78.0	80.0	83.7	84.5	84.2
Federal	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.3	18.2	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.4
State and Local 4/	64.4	64.1	66.9	66.7	66.5	66.1	62.6	60.2	59.8	62.0	65.4	66.0	65.8

1/ Developed and compiled in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Employment and Training Administration. Revised estimates presented exclude domestics in private households, proprietors, self-employed, and unpaid family workers. Employment figures relate to full- and part-time wage and salary workers in pay periods including the 12th of the month. Estimates are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

2/ Includes: Furniture and Fixtures; Stone, Clay and Glass Products; Transportation Equipment; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

3/ Includes: Printing and Publishing; Chemicals; Petroleum Products; and Rubber and Plastics Products.

4/ Regular teachers are included in the summer months whether or not specifically paid in these months.

AVERAGE WORKWEEK AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MAINE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The hourly wage paid to production workers in Maine manufacturing industries averaged $7.61 during 1983. The average hourly wage varied from a low of $5.39 in apparel to a high of $10.95 in paper and allied products.

Between 1978 and 1983 the average hourly wage of production workers in manufacturing industries increased from $4.91 to $7.61, or by 55 percent. During that same period the consumer price index increased by 52.7 percent. Wages for production workers in manufacturing more than kept pace with inflation. The 1978-1983 percentage increase in average hourly wages varied from a low of 34.8 percent in metals and machinery to a high of 65.4 percent in the other durable goods sector.

Table 31 presents the average workweek and average weekly and hourly wages in Maine manufacturing industries from 1978 to 1983. The average workweek for manufacturing production workers fluctuated during this period, reaching its peak in 1981 at 40.4 hours per week and its low in 1983 at 39.9 hours. The peak corresponded to a period of relatively low unemployment and good economic conditions in Maine, as the unemployment rate averaged 7.2 percent in 1981. In 1983 when the average workweek was at its low, the Maine unemployment rate averaged 9 percent and the effects of the recession were being felt.

The highest average weekly wage in Maine manufacturing industries in 1983 was $492.75 in paper and allied products. This industry had both the highest hourly wage and the longest average workweek among Maine manufacturing industries. The lowest average weekly wage was in the apparel industry, at $196.20. Apparel had the lowest average hourly wage and the second shortest average workweek in the manufacturing sector in 1983.

TABLE 31

ANNUAL AVERAGE WORKWEEK AND HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN MAINE, 1978-1983 1/

Industry	Average Workweek (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Earnings		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Total Manufacturing	40.2	40.1	40.0	$4.91	$5.42	$6.00	$197.38	$217.34	$240.00
Durable Goods	41.1	40.7	40.3	5.13	5.61	6.27	210.84	228.33	252.68
Lumber and Wood Products	40.6	40.3	39.8	5.02	5.49	6.08	203.81	221.25	241.98
Metals and Machinery	41.2	40.8	40.2	4.92	5.27	5.87	202.70	215.02	235.97
Other Durable Goods 2/	41.7	41.0	41.0	5.63	6.26	7.09	234.77	256.66	290.69
Nondurable Goods	39.8	39.7	39.8	4.79	5.31	5.85	190.64	190.64	232.83
Food and Kindred Products	36.9	38.0	36.9	4.25	4.65	5.01	156.83	176.70	184.87
Textile Mill Products	40.3	40.7	40.3	4.03	4.40	4.79	162.41	179.08	193.04
Apparel	36.4	36.5	36.9	3.83	4.15	4.49	139.41	151.48	165.68
Paper and Allied Products	46.1	46.1	45.7	6.71	7.44	8.31	309.33	342.98	379.77
Leather and Leather Products	36.9	35.8	37.0	3.88	4.23	4.72	143.17	151.43	174.64
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	38.9	38.9	38.7	4.25	4.80	5.23	165.33	186.72	202.40

Industry	Average Workweek (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Earnings		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
Total Manufacturing	40.4	40.0	39.9	$6.66	$7.22	$7.61	$269.06	$288.80	$303.64
Durable Goods	40.6	40.2	39.9	6.97	7.59	8.04	282.98	305.12	320.80
Lumber and Wood Products	40.3	39.5	40.0	6.52	6.87	7.37	262.76	271.37	294.80
Metals and Machinery	40.2	39.8	39.6	6.61	7.15	7.59	265.72	284.57	300.56
Other Durable Goods 2/	41.5	41.3	40.1	7.98	8.84	9.31	331.17	365.09	373.33
Nondurable Goods	40.2	39.9	39.8	6.48	7.00	7.37	260.50	279.30	293.33
Food and Kindred Products	38.2	37.4	36.3	5.50	5.84	6.10	210.10	218.42	221.43
Textile Mill Products	40.9	38.9	41.3	5.17	5.49	5.87	211.45	213.56	242.43
Apparel	37.3	36.8	36.4	4.97	5.23	5.39	185.38	192.46	196.20
Paper and Allied Products	46.1	45.9	45.0	9.27	10.10	10.95	427.35	463.59	492.75
Leather and Leather Products	36.6	37.4	37.4	5.10	5.46	5.59	186.66	204.20	209.07
Other Nondurable Goods 3/	39.4	38.2	39.4	5.75	6.23	6.60	226.55	237.99	260.04

1/ Data is based on pay periods including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes Furniture and Fixtures; Stone, Clay, and Glass Products; Transportation Equipment; and Instruments.
3/ Includes Printing and Publishing, Chemicals, Petroleum Products, Rubber and Plastics Products, and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

TABLE 32

CHARACTERISTICS OF NONFARM INDUSTRIES IN MAINE, 1983

Industry	Employment	Average Weekly Wages 1/	Number of Firms 1/
Private Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment..	338,300	$268.16	26,963
Manufacturing.....	108,400	332.39	2,107
Durable Goods.....	40,600	345.32	1,378
Lumber and Wood Products.....	12,600	267.66	803
Primary and Fabricated Metals.....	3,400	373.42	124
Machinery, except Electrical.....	3,600	373.53	127
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	7,700	328.67	54
Transportation Equipment.....	10,000	449.58	97
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	3,200	274.54	173
Nondurable Goods.....	67,800	324.94	729
Food and Kindred Products.....	8,300	271.51	173
Textile Mill Products.....	6,600	275.13	64
Apparel.....	4,800	223.81	49
Paper and Allied Products.....	18,300	503.84	49
Printing and Publishing.....	4,200	278.84	215
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics.....	4,300	298.84	43
Leather and Leather Products.....	20,200	241.15	97
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	1,100	367.89	39
Nonmanufacturing.....	312,500	237.09	24,856
Mining.....	200	341.50	38
Construction.....	16,600	293.44	3,478
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	18,100	371.94	1,269
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	93,500	198.04	10,203
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	17,900	306.34	1,862
Services.....	83,600	227.78	8,044

1/ Average wages and number of firms in the second quarter of 1983, Employment, Wages, and Contributions, ES-202, Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

2/ Includes Furniture and Fixtures; Stone, Clay, and Glass Products; Instruments; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.

3/ Includes Chemicals and Petroleum Products.

FIGURE 5

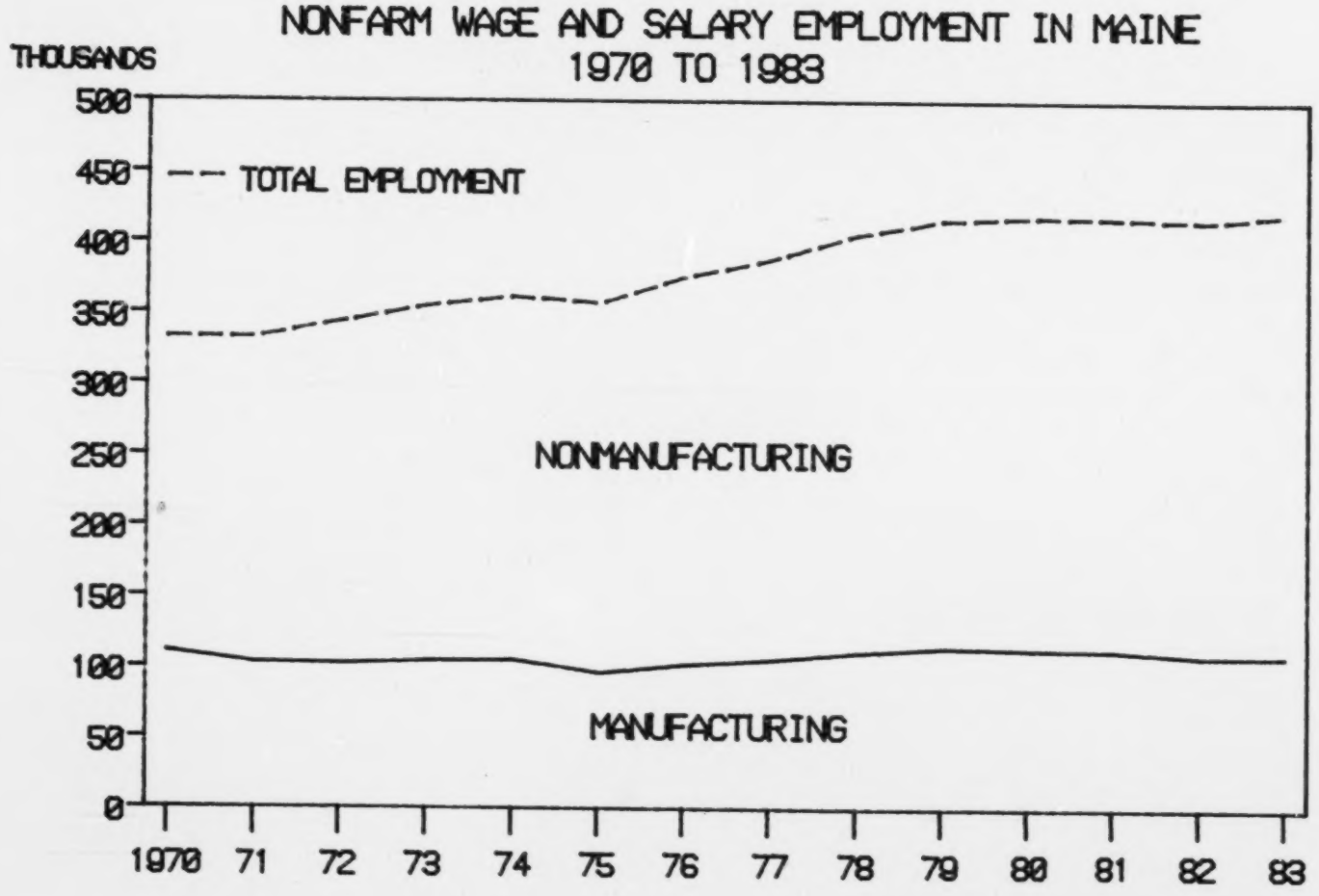
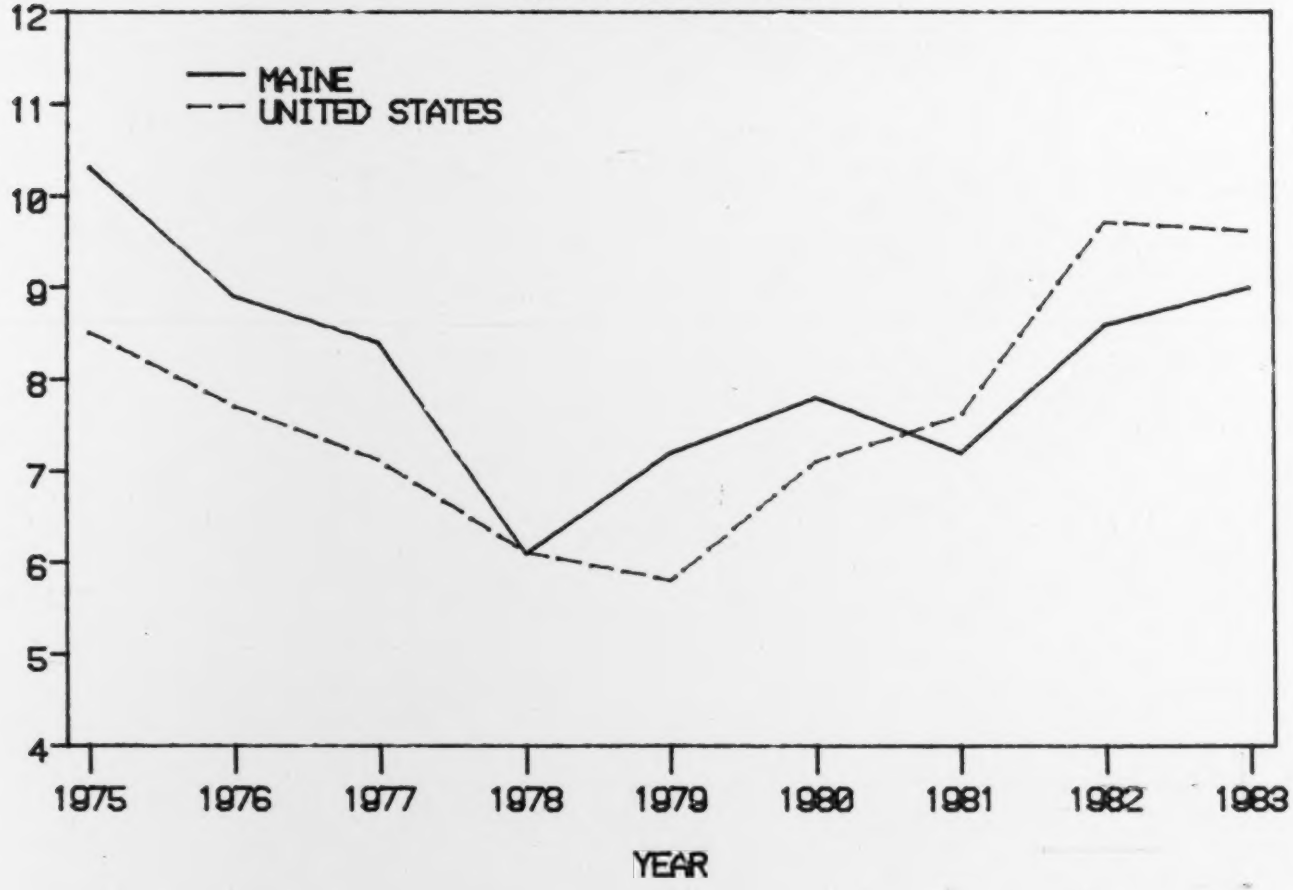

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN MAINE
1970 TO 1983
THOUSANDS
500
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
NONMANUFACTURING
MANUFACTURING
1970
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
EMPLOYMENT

FIGURE 6

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, MAINE AND THE UNITED STATES
1975 THROUGH 1983



SECTION IV

LEADING INDUSTRIES FOR JOB OPPORTUNITIES

LEADING INDUSTRIES FOR JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Table 33 presents an industry-indicator matrix showing employment and employment-related factors for the 44 largest nonfarm industries in Maine. All industry titles are from the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual. The purpose of this matrix is to provide a basis for evaluating industries in terms of their potential for future job openings and placement. Each industry was ranked, relative to other industries, in each employment-related category. These rankings were then added, and the resulting composite index was used to determine the final rank order for all industries. The six criteria used in the matrix, and the reasons why they were chosen, are listed below.

1. 1983 Employment. Those industries with the largest 1983 employment (second quarter) received the highest rankings in this category. An industry with large employment was considered a good source of opportunity because of the number of positions. Normal attrition can be expected to provide numerous openings in the larger industries.

2. Net Employment Change, 1980-1983. Industries showing growth were considered potential sources of future growth and increased job opportunities. Those industries with the greatest net change in employment received the highest ranking.

3. Percent Employment Change, 1980-1983. This measure gives more weight to those industries with smaller volumes of employment, but whose rapid growth in employment indicates good possibilities for job openings.

4. Number of Firms. Data detailing the number of firms in each industry was listed for the second quarter of 1983. The number of firms in an industry was considered important because more firms represent a broader employment base. Industries with numerous firms can be expected to provide many different work situations for potential employees, including a more geographically dispersed availability of openings.

5. Average Weekly Wages. Industries with higher weekly wages were regarded as sources of more desirable jobs. Wages considered were second quarter 1983 average weekly wages for private firms covered under the Maine Employment Security Law.

6. Claimants as a Percent of Employment. This measure of unemployment insurance (UI) claimants was included as a measure of the stability of employment in the respective industries. Unemployment insurance claimants are classified according to the industry from which they were separated. Industries with the lowest ratios of claimants to employment were accorded the highest rank orderings.

Caution should be exercised when using the matrix to determine the best industries in terms of future job openings and placement. The matrix is not intended to be an absolute guide, but one means by which employment program planners may decide which industries have potential for job openings. Good job development opportunities depend upon specific employers, specific occupations, and specific prospects relating to an individual firm. As a general framework, the industry-indicator matrix is a useful tool. However, it should not be rigidly adhered to in the search for job development opportunities. At its best the matrix is a sensible guide to where most, not all, of the desirable employer contacts can be made.

Following is a discussion of the top 20 industry groups appearing on the matrix and of specific employment changes within those groups.

Health Services

Health services received the highest ranking on the industry-indicator matrix. It employed more workers than any other industry group, had a large number of firms, had recorded good growth, and had a low ratio of UI claimants to employment. Wages in the health services industry are competitive. Job openings can be expected in dentists' and doctors' offices, hospitals, and nursing and personal care facilities. Geographically, health services employment is concentrated in those counties with the greatest populations: namely, Androscoggin, Cumberland, Penobscot, and York. However, health services employment is available in all areas of the state. Health services can be expected to provide continuing employment opportunities due to both replacement demand and future growth.

Legal Services

Ranking second on the matrix, the legal services industry employed 2,400 people during 1983 in 529 different firms. Obviously the average firm is small. Employment in this industry grew by an impressive 20 percent between 1980 and 1983. Wages were relatively good in this industry and there was a relatively low ratio of claimants to employment. Employment concentrations in legal services are found in Cumberland, Penobscot, and York counties.

Banking

Banking represents one of Maine's most stable industries. Ranking third on the matrix, banking provided 7,400 jobs during 1983. While wages are average, banking had the lowest ratio of UI claimants to employment of any industry. Cumberland County leads in banking employment; however, there are also large numbers of bank workers in Androscoggin, Aroostook, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York counties. Most employment opportunitites in banking occur in commercial and stock savings banks.

Miscellaneous Retail Trade

The miscellaneous retail trade group, ranked fourth on the matrix, includes such industries as drug, liquor, sporting goods, and jewelry stores, as well as florists, fuel oil dealers, and mail order houses. This industry ranked high on the matrix because of large employment and the existence of many firms. As with most retail industries, average wages are relatively low because of a large number of part-time workers.

Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods

This industry ranked relatively high on the matrix because of large employment, a large number of firms, and relatively high average weekly wages. This industry is comprised of firms engaged in the wholesale trading of paper, drugs, farm products, groceries, and other nondurable goods. Almost half of the employment in this industry was in the wholesaling of groceries and related products. Counties with the largest concentrations of employees included Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Kennebec, and Penobscot.

Transportation Equipment

Transportation equipment ranked sixth on the matrix because of high employment, impressive growth, and expecially high wages. The industry added 1,400 new jobs between 1980 and 1983. Most of the increase in this industry has been attributable to aircraft and shipbuilding firms. Employment is concentrated in Sagadahoc and York counties, where Bath Iron Works and Pratt and Whitney Aircraft are the largest employers.

Eating and Drinking Places

During the second quarter of 1983 there were 1,871 eating and drinking places in Maine. This industry has a sizable employment and, coupled with the large number of firms, appeared seventh on the matrix. While wages appear to be especially low, it should be cautioned that they do not include tips. There are also a number of part-time workers in this industry. Eating and drinking places are concentrated in the population centers and, in a more seasonal manner, along the coast.

Business Services

Business services is a relatively large industry which has recorded good growth. Firms in this industry provide research, management, detective, building cleaning and maintenance, advertising, credit collection, and data processing services. Building cleaning and data processing have been especially rapidly growing endeavors during recent years. A large volume of business services employment is found in Cumberland County with smaller concentrations in Kennebec and Penobscot counties.

Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services

The electric, gas, and sanitary services industry provides well paying jobs and a high degree of job security. This industry had the third lowest ratio of UI claimants to employment. While employment in this industry is very stable, little growth is exhibited. Once utility functions are in place, only very little growth is expected. One hundred new jobs were added in this industry between 1980 and 1983.

Printing and Publishing

The printing and publishing industry ranked tenth on the matrix because of a relatively good ranking in each of the categories. The industry has 3,800 workers, has recorded growth, has a fair number of firms, a decent wage, and a relatively small number of UI claimants. Newspaper publishing and commercial printing account for most of the employment in this industry. Employment is concentrated in Androscoggin, Kennebec, Penobscot, and Cumberland counties.

Miscellaneous Services

The miscellaneous services industry grouping is comprised of over 500 firms that provide engineering, architectural, research, accounting, and other professional services. This industry has registered growth and provides relatively high salaries. A large number of the firms in this miscellaneous category are located in Cumberland County.

Automotive Dealers and Service Stations

During 1983 there were 1,221 automotive dealers and service stations operating in Maine. This large number of firms, a relatively large employment, fairly stable employment, and a lower-than-average ratio of claimants to employment resulted in this industry placing twelfth on the matrix. These firms are located throughout the state.

Food Stores

During 1983 more than 1,300 food stores employed 14,000 individuals. Employment in food stores is relatively stable as is witnessed by the low ratio of UI claimants to employment. Wages in this industry are relatively low due, in part, to a larger number of part-time workers. Most of the workers in this industry are employed in grocery stores, with the rest employed by meat, fruit, candy, and dairy products stores, and retail bakeries. Food stores employment is greatest in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York counties.

Communication

Employment in the communication industry stood at 4,900 during 1983. This industry provides fairly stable employment and its employees receive relatively high wages. The average weekly wage of $440.60 for the second quarter of 1983 was the third highest of all industries appearing on the matrix. While employment has declined between 1980 and 1983, the decline has been small. Major employers in this industry are telephone companies and radio and television broadcasters. Cumberland County has the largest share of this industry's employment.

Paper and Allied Products

For many years the paper and allied products industry has been a leading employer in Maine. Paper and allied products placed relatively high on the matrix because of large employment, the highest weekly wage ($503.84) on the matrix, and a low ratio of UI claimants to employment. Paper mills account for the bulk of the employment in this industry. The industry also includes firms manufacturing envelopes, stationery, and pressed and molded pulp products. A large concentration of paper and allied products employment is in Penobscot County.

Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods

Ranked sixteenth, this group employed 8,900 workers in 1983. This industry is comprised of 1,242 firms and pays fairly high wages. Employment has declined during recent years. Major employers in this industry included the wholesalers of hardware, plumbing, and heating equipment, motor vehicles, and automotive equipment. Cumberland and Penobscot counties were the larger employment centers for the wholesale trade-durable goods industry group.

Credit Agencies Other Than Banks

Employment in credit agencies other than banks was 1,200 in 1983, an increase of 100 over the 1,100 workers employed in 1980. This industry provides especially stable employment, evidenced by the low ratio of UI claimants to employment. The bulk of the employment in this industry is provided by personal credit institutions and savings and loan associations. Most employment in credit agencies other than banks is found in Cumberland County, with lesser numbers in Androscoggin and Kennebec counties.

Trucking and Warehousing

Trucking and warehousing placed relatively high on the matrix because of competitive wages, a relatively large number of firms, and fairly stable employment. Most employment in this industry is located in Penobscot and Cumberland counties.

Hotels and Other Lodging Places

Employment at hotels and other lodging places was 5,900 in 1983, up 300 from the 5,600 employed in 1980. Employment size and a fairly large number of firms resulted in this industry appearing relatively high on the matrix. Wages paid in this industry are relatively low, because of part-time and seasonal employment, and the exclusion of tips from the calculation of average wages. The relatively high ratio of UI claimants to employment results from the seasonality inherent in this industry.

Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products

The rubber and miscellaneous plastics products industry rounds out the top twenty on the matrix. This industry placed in this position because of the average size of the industry, a small amount of recorded growth, and an average number of claimants relative to employment. Wages were approximately average in terms of the other industries. Firms in this industry manufacture a wide variety of rubber and plastics products.

The top twenty industry groups listed on the matrix are those which generally had either substantial employment, more favorable growth rates, good wages, a low ratio of UI claimants to employment, or some combination of these factors. Utilizing the matrix the twenty industries previously discussed were considered the most promising in terms of employment and training program planning. However, the matrix is not intended as an absolute guide. Although an industry received a poor rank ordering on the matrix, it should not be precluded from consideration on this basis alone.

TABLE 33

MAINE INDUSTRY-INDICATOR MATRIX

Rank Order	Industry Title	SIC	Employment 1/		Change, 1980-1983		Number of Firms 2/	Average Weekly Wages 2/	Claimants as a Percent of Employment 3/	Composite Index 4/
			1980	1983	Net	Percent				
1	Health Services	80	33.4	35.8	2.4	7.2%	1,796	$256.78	0.95%	42.0
2	Legal Services	81	2.0	2.4	.4	20.0	529	366.85	1.02	74.5
3	Banking	60	6.8	7.4	.6	8.8	301	250.35	0.57	76.5
4	Miscellaneous Retail	59	9.7	10.1	.4	4.1	1,627	204.74	2.23	81.0
5	Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	51	9.5	9.7	.2	2.1	1,025	304.94	3.29	85.0
6	Transportation Equipment	37	8.5	9.9	1.4	16.5	97	449.58	7.68	88.5
7	Eating and Drinking Places	58	20.6	21.0	.4	1.9	1,871	110.99	2.39	89.0
8	Business Services	73	5.5	6.1	.6	10.9	932	199.12	3.34	95.5
9	Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	49	3.3	3.4	.1	3.0	151	412.72	0.89	96.0
10	Printing and Publishing	27	3.6	3.8	.2	5.6	215	278.84	1.02	99.5
11	Miscellaneous Services	89	3.3	3.6	.3	9.1	513	374.82	5.83	100.0
12	Automotive Dealers and Service Stations	55	8.7	8.6	-.1	-1.1	1,221	254.09	3.21	108.5
13	Food Stores	54	14.4	14.0	-.4	-2.8	1,306	150.93	1.95	112.0
14	Communication	48	5.1	4.9	-.2	-3.9	128	440.60	1.17	113.5
15	Paper and Allied Products	26	18.5	17.3	-1.2	-6.5	49	503.84	0.69	115.0
16	Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	50	9.5	8.9	-.6	-6.3	1,242	336.32	3.58	115.5
17	Credit Agencies other than Banks	61	1.1	1.2	.1	9.1	204	255.41	1.16	120.0
18	Trucking and Warehousing	42	4.6	4.2	-.4	-8.7	629	361.41	3.05	128.0
19	Hotels and Other Lodging Places	70	5.6	5.9	.3	5.4	851	125.00	6.79	131.0
20	Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	30	4.0	4.3	.3	7.5	43	298.84	4.15	131.0
21	Special Trades Contractors	17	8.9	8.1	-.8	-9.0	2,081	277.94	6.38	136.0
22	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	57	2.0	2.0	0	0.0	448	221.61	1.65	137.0
23	Apparel and Other Textile Products	23	4.8	5.0	.2	4.2	49	223.31	3.14	140.0
24	Building Materials and Garden Supplies	52	3.6	3.4	-.2	-5.6	495	240.73	1.87	140.0
25	Amusement and Recreation Services	79	2.2	2.7	.5	22.7	387	133.01	5.38	140.0
26	Apparel and Accessory Stores	56	3.3	3.2	-.1	-3.0	497	156.29	1.60	142.0
27	Lumber and Wood Products	24	12.1	10.8	-1.3	-10.7	803	267.66	3.79	143.0
28	Electrical and Electronic Equipment	36	7.8	7.1	-.7	-9.0	54	328.67	1.83	146.0
29	Social Services	83	6.0	5.6	-.4	-6.7	407	170.18	2.52	154.0
30	Miscellaneous Repair Services	76	.9	.9	0.0	0.0	278	261.61	3.82	154.0
31	Auto Repair, Services, and Garages	75	2.2	2.1	-.1	-4.5	579	230.58	3.55	154.5
32	Nonelectrical Machinery	35	4.5	3.6	-.9	-20.0	127	373.53	2.28	159.5
33	Leather and Leather Products	31	21.0	20.4	-.6	-2.9	97	241.15	7.89	161.0
34	General Merchandise Stores	53	8.4	7.3	-1.1	-13.1	471	155.47	1.98	162.0
35	General Building Contractors	15	6.8	5.0	-1.8	-26.5	1,167	279.23	8.28	171.5
36	Personal Services	72	3.2	2.8	-.4	-12.5	662	161.72	4.07	177.0
37	Textile Mill Products	22	8.5	6.7	-1.8	-21.2	64	275.13	2.82	178.0
38	Heavy Construction Contractors	16	3.8	3.3	-.5	-13.2	230	350.52	13.46	179.5
39	Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	41	1.0	.9	-.1	-10.0	103	138.45	2.16	185.5
40	Food and Kindred Products	20	10.0	8.2	-1.8	-18.0	173	271.51	16.30	187.0
41	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	39	.8	.8	0.0	0.0	41	221.18	4.19	187.5
42	Fabricated Metal Products	34	4.4	3.2	-1.2	-27.3	112	373.96	7.92	193.0
43	Chemicals and Allied Products	28	1.4	.9	-.5	-35.7	31	366.36	4.27	202.5
44	Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	32	1.2	.8	-.4	-33.3	82	309.13	10.77	207.5

1/ Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research. Employment in thousands. Data for the second quartersof the respective years.

2/ Employment, Wages, and Contributions, ES-202, second quarter 1983, Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research. Part-time workers are included in these calculations. Tips are not included.

3/ Data relate to claimants filing under the Regular State Unemployment Insurance Program, November 1983.

4/ When two or more industries had the same composite index, the higher rank was given to the one with the larger 1983 employment.

SECTION V

OCCUPATIONS FOR POTENTIAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

OCCUPATIONS FOR POTENTIAL TRAINING AND PLACEMENT

Planners of employment and training programs must decide which occupations warrant being included in on-the-job and vocational training programs. There must be evidence of sufficient demand to ensure employment potential and the wages must provide the worker with a satisfactory income. The Maine Occupation-Indicator Matrix has been developed to help in this decision making process.

The Occupation-Indicator Matrix, which appears on Table 34, provides data for 109 occupations. Several guidelines were used in deciding which occupations to include on the matrix. These guidelines were as follows:

1. The occupation has reasonable demand expectations,

2. The occupation is at, or near, entry level; or the occupation can be accessed, over time, through an entry-level position.

3. Necessary entry-level training is within the resources of government.

4. The data to be included on the matrix was available for the specific occupation.

Each occupation was ranked, relative to the other occupations, in each of six different categories. These rankings were then added, and the resulting composite index was used to determine the final rank order for all occupations. The six categories (or criteria) used in the matrix, and the reasons why they were chosen, are listed below.

1. 1983 Employment. The occupations with the greatest 1983 employment received the highest rankings in this category. An occupation with a relatively large number of workers was considered to be a good source of future job opportunities because of the number of positions. For many occupations normal attrition can be expected to provide numerous openings.

2. Net Employment Change, 1978-1983. Occupations showing employment increase since 1978 were considered potential sources of future growth and increased job opportunities. Those occupations with the greatest net change in employment received the highest rankings.

3. Percent Employment Change, 1978-1983. The inclusion of this criteria gives more weight to those occupations with smaller volumes of employment, but whose rapid growth in employment indicates good possibilities for job openings.

4. Average Hourly Wages. Occupations with higher average hourly wages were regarded as providing more desirable opportunities. Reasons for the inclusion of this criteria are obvious.

5. Applicants. This category represents the number of job applicants registered with offices of the Maine Job Service at any time during Fiscal Year 1983. An active applicant is considered by a Job Service office to be available for referral to job openings. Applicants may be unemployed or employed but seeking alternative employment. Occupations with the least number of applicants were considered most appropriate for training.

6. Projected Percent Change in Employment 1980-1990. The projected change in employment was used as an indicator of future openings due to growth. Occupations with the greatest projected change were deemed most appropriate for training.

Specific Vocational Preparation (SVP) codes are also listed on the occupation-indicator matrix. Although these codes do not lend themselves to analysis or rank ordering, they are offered as an objective aid to planners to facilitate decisions concerning the allocation of limited resources. Training time can be viewed as a proxy measure of cost.

SVP is defined as the amount of time required to learn the techniques, acquire the information, and develop the facility needed for average performance in a specific job-worker situation. This training may be acquired in a school, at work, or in a military institution or a vocational environment. It does not include orientation training required of a fully qualified worker to become accustomed to the special conditions of any new job. Specific vocational training includes:

1. Vocational (high school, commercial or shop training, technical school, art school, and that part of college training which is organized around a specific vocational objective).

2. Apprenticeship training (obtained only in those jobs offering apprenticeships).

3. In-plant training (given by the employer in the form of organized classroom study).

4. On-the-job training (instruction given to a learner or trainee on the job by a qualified worker).

5. Essential experience in other jobs (received in less responsible jobs or other jobs which qualify for a higher grade job).

In order to express the amount of SVP required by various jobs, the following scale of time periods has been established.

Level	Time
1	Short demonstration only
2	Anything beyond short demonstration up to and including 30 days
3	Over 30 days up to and including three months
4	Over three months up to and including six months
5	Over six months up to and including one year
6	Over one year up to and including two years
7	Over two years up to and including four years
8	Over four years up to and including ten years
9	Over ten years

The amount of time needed for SVP is also an indicator of the complexity of a job. There are actually three factors which influence the assigning of SVP to a specific occupation. The factors have to do with different aspects of job complexity. They are:

1. Learning the techniques of the job.
2. Acquiring the necessary job knowledge.
3. Developing performance competency.

In those occupations which offer apprenticeships, associated SVP codes are used. Therefore, SVP codes and associated training time, as contained in the matrix, may be somewhat on the high side. Formal apprenticeships, as a means of entering an occupation, require more of an investment in time than would otherwise be the case for that occupation in a less structured training program.

Generally speaking, occupations appearing near the top of the occupation-indicator matrix had experienced growth, had respectable wages, and had a relatively low number of Job Service applicants during fiscal year 1983. Data contained in the matrix should be of use to program planners in assessing the desirability of training in specific occupations. Although individual occupations will not be analyzed in this report, several general observations are in order.

The health services industry was ranked first on the industry-indicator matrix. It follows that health-related occupations appeared near the top of the occupation-indicator matrix. The following occupations did indeed rank high on the matrix: professional nurse, licensed practical nurse, medical lab technician, dental hygienist, nurse aide/orderly, radiologic technologist/technician, psychiatric aide, dental assistant, medical insurance clerk, medical assistant, and medical lab technician. Clearly the health services industry offers some of the better occupational opportunities in Maine.

In recent years the electronic/computer revolution has rapidly changed many of the procedures of American business. As expected, occupations connected with this development fared well on the matrix. Computer programmers, computer operators, electrical and electronic technicians, and electrical and electronic assemblers all placed in a high position on the occupation-indicator matrix. Other emerging occupations, related to the computer revolution, for which a data base is not yet established, may also be good candidates for training.

TABLE 34

MAINE OCCUPATION - INDICATOR MATRIX

Three Digit D.O.T.	Occupation	Employment 1/		Employment Change 1/ 1978-1983		Average Hourly Wages 2/	Applicants 3/	Projected Percent Change in Employment, 1980-1990 1/	SVP 4/	Composite Index	Rank Order
		1978	1983	Net	Percent						
075	Nurses, Professional	5,004	5,909	905	18.09%	$ 8.26	48	31.6%	7	125	1
354	Licensed Practical Nurses	2,244	2,695	451	20.10	6.26	10	31.4	6	138	2
020	Computer Programmers	306	411	105	34.31	10.36	12	49.4	7	155	3
017	Drafters	625	727	102	16.32	8.70	4	37.3	7	163	4
819	Welders and Flamecutters	1,455	1,747	292	20.07	9.23	272	35.4	6	167	5
078	Medical Laboratory Technologist	362	471	109	30.11	8.35	10	36.5	7	169	6
003	Electrical and Electronic Technician	952	1,039	87	9.14	8.79	7	60.5	7	171	7
806	Shipfitter	232	415	183	78.88	11.03	46	27.7	7/8	184	8
372	Guards and Doorkeepers	1,609	2,001	392	24.36	6.56	253	34.9	3	187	9
599	Painter, Production	510	655	145	28.43	7.05	22	30.9	3	189	10
078	Dental Hygienist	323	434	111	34.37	8.88	19	26.8	6	197	11
601	Tool and Die Maker	329	402	73	22.19	9.39	16	32.8	7	197	12
355	Nurse Aide/Orderly	6,308	7,957	1,649	26.14	4.98	1,227	54.9	4	205	13
651	Offset Lithographic Press Operator	226	285	59	26.11	7.94	4	33.5	7	211	14
201	Secretary	4,856	5,701	845	17.40	6.93	1,076	28.5	6	212	15
726	Electrical and Electronic Assembler	1,526	1,895	369	24.18	5.51	504	56.3	7	223	16
185	Store Manager	4,444	4,676	232	5.22	10.50	24	11.3	8	225	17
824	Electrician	2,028	2,274	246	12.13	10.00	333	22.2	7	227	18
078	Radiologic Technologist/Technician	404	491	87	21.53	6.81	17	25.0	6	240	19
862	Plumber and/or Pipefitter	1,743	1,898	155	8.89	10.59	94	16.6	7	255	20
355	Psychiatric Aide	466	542	76	16.31	7.50	42	27.4	4	261	21
355	Child-Care Worker	265	427	162	61.13	4.71	113	61.8	3	264	22
079	Dental Assistant	330	443	113	34.24	5.70	72	28.8	6	266	23
804	Sheet Metal Worker	662	757	95	14.35	8.60	134	21.4	7	273	24
214	Insurance Clerk, Medical	368	441	73	19.84	4.56	7	29.9	5	274	25
079	Medical Assistant	267	357	90	33.71	5.49	58	32.5	6	277	26
213	Computer Operator	443	509	66	14.90	6.74	230	75.2	6	278	27
211	Cashier	7,590	8,303	713	9.39	4.42	488	26.9	5	279	28
313	Food Preparation and Service Worker	2,671	3,043	372	13.93	3.78	793	42.9	3	281	29
162	Buyer, Retail	918	966	48	5.23	9.19	28	19.9	6	282	30
078	Medical Lab Technician	276	326	50	18.12	6.93	28	28.4	5	282	31
361	Washer/Machine Starcher (Laundry)	256	309	53	20.70	4.02	4	49.5	4	283	32
638	Machine Assembler	250	317	67	26.80	5.98	73	32.3	6	285	33
203	Typist	1,340	1,600	260	19.40	4.54	18	9.3	3	287	34
604	Lathe Machine Operator, Metal	232	246	14	6.03	8.27	12	38.6	3	294	35
318	Kitchen Helper	2,699	3,230	531	19.67	3.75	1,290	25.2	2	296	36
299	Stock Clerk, Sales	2,897	3,199	302	10.42	4.81	120	19.0	4	296	37
605	Milling, Planning Machine Operator, Production	221	241	20	9.05	8.62	36	38.7	7	297	38
311	Dining Room Attendant	624	728	104	16.67	3.57	21	27.4	2	298	39
211	Teller	2,247	2,624	377	16.78	4.19	335	21.0	5	300	40
601	Machine Tool Operator, Control and Combination	473	501	28	5.92	8.14	83	38.6	7	307	41
237	Receptionist	881	1,073	192	21.79	4.39	562	24.4	5	311	42
221	Production Clerk	637	696	59	9.26	6.68	77	24.8	6	311	43

TABLE 34 (continued)

Three Digit D.O.T.	Occupation	Employment 1/		Employment Change 1/ 1978-1983		Average Hourly Wages 2/	Applicants 3/	Projected Percent Change in Employment, 1980-1990 1/	SVP 4/	Composite Index	Rank Order
		1978	1983	Net	Percent						
806	Rigger	170	210	40	23.53	6.50	10	19.7	7	311	44
822	Line Installer/Repairer	537	622	85	15.83	6.56	12	8.6	7	312	45
222	Stock Clerk, Stockroom	2,543	2,654	111	4.36	6.07	272	21.6	5	318	46
638	Maintenance Mechanic	1,427	1,465	38	2.66	8.49	242	24.9	7	323	47
382	Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	2,694	2,922	228	8.46	5.87	670	18.8	3	325	48
216	Accounting Clerk	2,164	2,362	198	9.15	6.09	388	14.4	6	326	49
210	Bookkeeper, Hand	3,479	3,577	98	2.82	6.42	137	16.3	4	326	50
214	Bookkeeping, Billing Machine Operator	599	667	68	11.35	5.89	19	16.3	4	330	51
899	Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	2,720	2,805	85	3.13	7.12	564	21.0	7	331	52
638	Millwright	961	1,015	54	5.62	11.03	196	12.8	7	334	53
206	File Clerk	546	640	94	17.22	4.11	44	20.3	3	335	54
787	Sewing Machine Operator, Regular Equipment	1,546	1,719	173	11.19	5.10	234	14.7	3	340	55
203	Keypunch Operator	568	680	112	19.72	6.30	181	-2.3	3	341	56
313	Cook, Restaurant	1,249	1,413	164	13.13	4.92	721	20.6	7	341	57
074	Pharmacy Helper	193	227	34	17.62	5.37	13	23.4	6	346	58
249	Order Clerk	784	825	41	5.23	5.92	28	19.4	4	348	59
215	Payroll/Timekeeping Clerk	766	810	44	5.74	5.94	84	24.8	4/3	349	60
290	Sales Clerk	9,428	10,169	741	7.86	4.36	1,338	16.0	3	349	61
332	Cosmetologist/Hairstylist	692	749	57	8.24	5.45	14	15.1	6	354	62
311	Waiter/Waitress	5,735	6,443	708	12.35	2.37	2,361	15.8	3	355	63
205	Claims Clerk	268	242	-26	-9.70	6.06	1	38.6	4	356	64
202	Stenographer	433	502	69	15.94	5.94	25	-22.3	5	356	65
316	Butcher and/or Meatcutter	618	669	51	8.25	8.34	104	13.0	6	358	66
921	Crane, Derrick and Hoist Operator	335	348	13	3.88	9.70	29	16.7	4	361	67
209	General Clerk, Office	6,490	6,654	164	2.53	5.67	2,266	17.0	2	361	68
323	Maid	2,517	2,960	443	17.60	3.70	514	-2.4	2	362	69
556	Compression Injection Molding Machine Operator	549	586	37	6.74	4.80	58	29.5	5	364	70
222	Order Filler	992	964	-28	-2.82	5.92	7	19.0	3	365	71
603	Grinding Machine Operator, Metal	170	184	14	8.24	7.56	91	29.5	2	365	72
310	Host/Hostess, Restaurant	421	476	55	13.06	4.15	75	26.5	6	366	73
625	Diesel Mechanic	457	451	-6	-1.31	8.40	66	22.5	7	369	74
615	Punch Press Operator, Metal	149	139	-10	-6.71	6.43	11	30.7	5	372	75
312	Bartender	1,027	1,151	124	12.07	4.00	303	15.9	3	381	76
313	Short Order Cook	1,173	1,300	127	10.83	3.84	453	16.8	4	384	77
600	Machinist	1,026	974	-52	-5.07	9.05	375	19.8	7	385	78
564	Chipper	134	124	-10	-7.46	5.77	3	29.2	2	385	79
292	Delivery and Route Worker	3,935	3,799	-136	-3.46	6.79	249	17.1	3	388	80
699	Die Cutter	847	891	44	5.19	5.96	41	3.3	4	391	81
669	Chain Offbearer, Lumber	250	229	-21	-8.40	5.05	0	29.7	2	394	82
904	Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	1,414	1,435	21	1.49	7.52	723	18.6	4	394	83
690	Standard Machine Stitcher	3,393	3,509	116	3.42	5.59	844	1.2	4	395	84
921	Industrial Truck Operator	1,673	1,653	-20	-1.20	7.25	310	16.5	3	400	85
850	Heavy Equipment Operator	1,003	902	-101	-10.07	8.50	57	13.7	5	401	86
660	Cabinetmaker	367	231	-136	-37.06	8.90	30	23.6	6	407	87
159	Announcer	252	275	23	9.13	5.16	47	19.9	6	409	88

TABLE 34 (continued)

Three Digit D.O.T.	Occupation	Employment 1/		Employment Change 1/ 1978-1983		Average Hourly Wages 2/	Applicants 3/	Projected Percent Change in Employment, 1980-1990 1/	SVP 4/	Composite Index	Rank Order
		1978	1983	Net	Percent						
563	Power Barker Operator	199	181	-18	-9.05	5.92	5	22.7	3	410	89
667	Cut-off-Saw Operator, Lumber	250	223	-27	-10.80	5.36	5	28.7	4	411	90
222	Shipping, Receiving Clerk	1,428	1,423	-5	-0.35	6.23	425	17.2	5	414	91
195	Social Service Aide	385	396	11	2.86	4.17	36	28.2	5	414	92
829	Cable Splicer	204	193	-11	-5.39	7.68	7	9.7	7	419	93
860	Carpenter	3,505	3,218	-287	-8.19	7.85	1,338	17.2	7	420	94
788	Sewer, Hand (Shoe)	872	901	29	3.33	6.54	186	2.0	3	421	95
454	Faller and/or Bucker	1,636	1,244	-392	-23.96	9.04	72	4.6	3	422	96
905/											
906	Truck Driver	3,559	3,235	-324	-9.10	7.17	1,280	18.6	4	423	97
313	Baker, Bread and/or Pastry	333	383	50	15.02	4.82	92	10.5	7	427	98
620	Automotive Mechanic	3,718	3,351	-367	-9.87	8.23	809	13.6	7	432	99
408	Gardeners and Groundskeepers	428	472	44	10.28	4.29	89	10.0	3	442	100
929	Logging Tractor Operator	1,139	866	-273	-23.97	5.86	51	18.7	4	443	101
840	Painter, Maintenance	715	658	-57	-7.97	7.97	465	14.2	7	455	102
669	Woodworking Machine Operator	371	319	-52	-14.02	5.09	61	24.0	7	466	103
238	Desk Clerk	273	303	30	10.99	4.08	99	11.9	4	471	104
860	Carpenter Helper	580	469	-111	-19.14	4.48	30	17.2	7	480	105
845	Painter, Automotive	147	130	-17	-11.56	5.24	9	7.8	6	490	106
807	Automotive Body Repairer	615	554	-61	-9.92	6.19	212	7.8	7	491	107
920	Production Packager	3,305	2,838	-467	-14.13	5.52	642	12.7	2	492	108
915	Fuel Pump Attendant	1,781	1,541	-240	-13.48	4.11	337	10.8	3	520	109

1/ Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics Program.

2/ Sources: Updating the 1981 Maine Occupational Wages in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries to 1982; Updating the 1980 Maine Occupational Wages in Manufacturing Industries to 1983; Maine Hospital Wage Survey, 1983 (in cooperation with the Maine Hospital Association); Statewide Job Bank, Fiscal 1983.

3/ Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 96A, Maine Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Division of Economic Analysis and Research.

4/ Specific Vocational Preparation.

Note: When several occupations had the same composite index, 1983 employment was used to break the tie.

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SECTION VI

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACCESSIONS: See LABOR TURNOVER.

APPLICANT: A person legally qualified to work who has either a partial application or a full application on file with a Job Service local office.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT: Includes the total of farmers and family and hired workers who receive wages, salaries, or commissions for work performed on farms for the pay period including the 12th of the month.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS: The Department of Labor each month classifies major labor areas throughout the country according to the adequacy of the labor supply. The classifications are based on reports prepared by State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) on employment and unemployment developments and outlooks for each area. The unemployment rate is a key factor in determining the area classification with consideration also given to other factors such as employment and unemployment outlook, local employer estimates of human resources needs, the relationship between labor supply and demand, and the seasonal patterns of employment and unemployment fluctuations in the area.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (manufacturing): Average hourly earnings for an industry are obtained by dividing total sample payrolls by total worker hours. The earnings reflect not only basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (manufacturing): The number of hours for which pay is received by persons on an establishment payroll for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

AVERAGE OVERTIME HOURS: The portion of gross average weekly hours which are in excess of regular hours and for which overtime premiums are paid.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: The average weekly earnings are the product of the weekly hours and hourly earnings.

BENCHMARK STATISTICS: Comprehensive data compiled periodically and used as a basis for developing and adjusting interim estimates made from sample information. Monthly nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates prepared under contract with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics are developed from reports submitted by a representative sample of employers. These estimates are revised to benchmark statistics once every year. Under the procedure, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment; the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level. The primary employment benchmark is the employment covered by the Maine Employment Security Law.

CLAIMANT, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: An individual who has filed a request for determination of insured status or a new claim.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: See EMPLOYED PERSONS.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: All persons 16 years of age or over within a specified geographic area who are either employed or unemployed, excluding persons serving in the armed forces.

CLAIMS

INITIAL CLAIM: A notice of unemployment filed: (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation; or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

CONTINUED CLAIM: A notice filed by mail or in person for waiting period credit or payment for one or more weeks of unemployment.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI): This index is also known as the "cost-of-living" index. The Consumer Price Index is a statistical measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups such as food, housing, apparel, transportation, health care, and entertainment typically purchased by urban consumers. Essentially, it measures the purchasing power of consumer dollars by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket cost at an earlier date. The index measures price changes from a designated reference date--1967, which equals 100.0. Any change in the cost of goods and services is expressed as a percentage increase or decrease in the index. For example, an 82 percent increase is shown as an index value of 182. Expressed in dollars, the price of a base period "market basket" of goods and services bought by all urban consumers has risen from $100 in 1967 to $298.40 in 1983.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS): A nationwide monthly household survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The sample consists of approximately 60,000 households selected to represent the U.S. population 16 years of age and older. Households are interviewed on a rotating basis so that three-fourths of the sample is the same for any two consecutive months. The survey of the civilian noninstitutional population provides monthly statistics on employment, unemployment, and related subjects which are analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Each month national labor force information from this survey is published by the U.S. Department of Labor in Employment and Earnings, Monthly Report on the Labor Force and the Monthly Labor Review.

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES (DOT): Descriptive information concerning most jobs in the American economy. It presents a systematic, numeric classification of occupations arranged according to job content, tasks or activities performed, and interrelationships with other occupations. The standardization of job titles and the accompanying definitions provide a unique tool for users of occupational information. Each occupation is classified (in order of increasing detail) into a category (one-digit code), a division (two-digit code), and a group (three-digit code).

DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL: See ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED.

DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME: Income that remains after taxes and other nontax payments to the government are deducted. See also Per Capita Income, Personal Income, and Spendable Earnings.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS: Measurements of various economic and business movements and activities of a community such as employment, unemployment, hours worked, income, savings, volume of building permits, volume of sales, etc., the fluctuation of which affects and may be used to determine overall economic trends.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL: An individual who is a member of a family which (1) received cash welfare payments or (2) has a total annual income that does not exceed established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

EMPLOYMENT STATUS: The indication of whether or not the individual is employed and the regular period of time that the individual is employed.

Full-Time Employment: The 40-hour week, except where fewer hours are normal to the occupation, but on no account less than 30 hours per week.
Part-Time Employment: Employment which does not meet the full-time employment definition.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: All civilian persons who, during a specified week, did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business profession, on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family. Also included are all those persons who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons whether or not they were paid for the time off by their employers or if they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consists of work around the house (e.g., housework, painting, or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM (ESARS): Reports based on data compiled from state and local Employment Security job applications, job orders, and office operations. Reports are prepared by the State for local offices, districts, and regions.

ENTRY-LEVEL AND TRAINEE: Two nonsynonymous terms. Entry-level refers to a job occupation and trainee refers to an individual.

ENTRY-LEVEL: A term usually associated with those jobs or occupations for which employers hire workers either with little or no previous work experience or with relatively minimum training or education. Occupations which require a relatively greater amount of education or training may have specific entry-level classifications such as "apprenticeship" or "internship."

TRAINEE: An individual who is being hired for a job which may or may not require previous experience or education. A trainee may start a job at entry level, apprenticeship level, or internship level position.

ETHNIC GROUP: Apparent race of applicant (Term as used by Job Service offices).

EXPANSION DEMAND: New job openings created by expansion in a given occupation or industry. This is determined by a simple subtraction of the current year employment level from the projected year employment level. See also LABOR DEMAND and REPLACEMENT DEMAND.

FISCAL YEAR (FY): A term utilized by most governmental agencies to denote a 12-month period beginning October 1 and ending September 30 of the next calendar year. Thus, FY 1984 designates the time period between October 1, 1983 and September 30, 1984.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): The GNP is generally considered the most comprehensive single measure of economic activity. It is measured by the market value of final goods and services produced by the nation in a designated time period, usually a calendar or fiscal year.

INDUSTRY: Describes the major type of economic activity engaged in by a firm or group of firms. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system provides numerical classifications for these activities.

JOB BANK: This is a computerized listing of the job openings placed by employers with the Job Service. The listings are both alphabetical and by DOT code. This service is provided at no cost to either employers or applicants. In addition to computer printouts, Job Service local offices are equipped with microfiche readers to assist applicants in locating a job for which they are qualified. An Employment Specialist will interview the applicant and, if the applicant is qualified, phone the employer to arrange for a job interview. See also REFERRAL and PLACEMENT.

JOB DEVELOPMENT: The process of soliciting a public or private employer's order for a specific applicant for whom the local Job Service office has no suitable opening currently on file.

JOB OPENING: A single job opening for which the local Job Service office has on file a request to select and refer an applicant or applicants.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA): The purpose of this act, passed in 1982, is to help prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment who are in special need of such training to obtain productive employment. The legislation works primarily through a locally-based program delivery system to provide remedial education, training, and employment assistance to low income and unemployed youth and adults.

LABOR DEMAND: An estimate of the number of job opportunities which exist and will occur over a given period of time. It is comprised of the following major components: EXPANSION DEMAND and REPLACEMENT DEMAND.

LABOR FORCE: See CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES: This is more commonly known as a "strike" or "work stoppage." Workers are engaged in a work stoppage to improve their position in negotiations with management for increased wages, fringe benefits, and/or improved working conditions.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE: The proportion of the total civilian noninstitutional population or of a demographic subgroup of that population classified as "in the labor force."

LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS: The measurement and evaluation of economic forces as they relate to the employment process in the local labor market area. The many variables affecting labor demand-supply relationships, including such factors as population growth and characteristics, industrial structure and development, technological developments, shifts in consumer demands, volume and extent of unionization and trade disputes, recruitment practices, wage levels, conditions of employment, and training opportunities.

LABOR MARKET AREA: Consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance. It is an economically integrated geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their places of residence. The area generally takes the name of its central city. The boundaries depend primarily on economic and geographic factors, and not on political jurisdiction.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI): The delivery of labor force, employment, unemployment, wage, supply and demand, occupational, industrial, economic, and demographic data for the analysis of human resources problems for a specifically defined area.

LABOR SUPPLY: The number of persons employed and unemployed plus those that would seek employment if they believed jobs were available. Generally this term has been applied to those who are unemployed. However, the two other groups may also be included in the supply picture.

LABOR TURNOVER: Usually expressed as a rate based on total employment in the establishment or industry and is shown in terms of so many per 100 workers on the payroll at a given time. The term has multiple definitions varying with the context:

a. As applied to the total labor force for an occupation, industry, or area, it refers to the movement into and out of jobs during a given period of time by workers.

b. The usual measurement of turnover in the context of labor market statistics available to individual establishments consists of the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status. This movement is comprised of two broad types: ACCESSIONS (additions of temporary and permanent workers to the payroll, whether they are as new hires or as rehires), and SEPARATIONS (terminations of workers by quits, layoffs, and other separations caused by discharges, disability, retirement, labor force withdrawal and entry into the armed forces).

LAYOFF: Suspension from pay by the company for reasons such as lack of orders, plant breakdown, shortage of materials, or termination of seasonal or temporary employment, etc.

LOCAL OFFICE AREA: The towns which comprise the area serviced by a local office of the Employment Security Agency.

MAJOR GROUP: See STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA: These areas usually have at least one central city with a population of 50,000 or more. In most instances boundaries of major labor areas coincide with those of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) as determined by the Office of Management and Budget in cooperation with a federal interagency committee.

MINIMUM WAGE: Refers to the lowest wage to be paid employees covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and its subsequent amendments. The minimum wage effective January 1, 1982 is $3.35 per hour unless the particular establishment is specifically exempted under the law.

MINORITY: A term denoting the sum of Spanish American and all races except white.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: All full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonfarm establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It does not include pensioners, members of the armed forces, self-employed or unpaid family workers, or persons on leave of absence without pay.

OTHER NONFARM EMPLOYMENT: This refers to self-employed, unpaid family and private household workers.

OCCUPATION: The name or the title of a job identifying various job duties of a worker. See also DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES.

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES, DIVISIONS, GROUPS: See DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES.

OCCUPATIONAL DEMAND: Demand for workers by occupation rather than by industry. See also LABOR DEMAND.

OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS: A statistical procedure developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics to provide future labor demand information by occupation for states and major areas.

PARTICIPATION RATE: See LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE.

PER CAPITA INCOME: A measure of income by unit of population (per person). Total personal income for area divided by the population of the area. See also DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME, PERSONAL INCOME, and SPENDABLE EARNINGS.

PERSONAL INCOME: Income received from all sources minus contributions to social insurance, retirement plans, and social security. See also DISPOSABLE PERSONAL INCOME, PER CAPITA INCOME, and SPENDABLE EARNINGS.

PLACEMENT: The hiring by an employer of an individual referred by the Job Service for a job or an interview, providing that the following procedural steps have been completed: (1) prior arrangement has been made with the employer for the referral of an individual or individuals; (2) referred an individual who had not been specifically designated by the employer; (3) verified from a reliable source, preferably the employer, that the individual had entered on a job; and (4) recorded the transaction on an employer order form prior to referral and on other appropriate Job Service forms.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE: Employment, unemployment, and labor force data based on where workers live rather than where they work. See also WORK FORCE.

REFERRAL (referral to a job): The act of arranging to bring to the attention of an employer (or another local Job Service office) an applicant who is available for a job opening following a selection interview with the applicant.

REPLACEMENT DEMAND: The demand or job openings created by workers who leave the labor force for any reason (e.g., death, retirement) is known as replacement demand and is part of TOTAL DEMAND. See also LABOR DEMAND and EXPANSION DEMAND.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT: Statistical modifications made to compensate for predictable fluctuations which recur more or less regularly every year in a time series such as unemployment rates. These fluctuations can be so strong as to distort the underlying trends. For this reason unemployment rates are reported on a seasonally adjusted basis to compensate for such influences as the summer closing of schools, temporary hiring for the holiday season, and the seasonal style changes. Such adjustments facilitate the evaluation of the more important underlying reasons for month-to-month changes in joblessness.

SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY, AND DOMESTIC WORKERS: Persons who work in nonfarm industries who are not on payrolls, i.e., self-employed persons, domestic workers in private households, and unpaid family workers.

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, SERVICES INDUSTRIES, AND SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES: Three terms often used interchangeably and therefore incorrectly. Each has a separate and distinct meaning.

a. SERVICE OCCUPATIONS refers to the category of jobs performed in and around private households; serving individuals in institutions and in commercial and other establishments; and protecting the public against crime, fire, accidents, and acts of war. All industries employ workers in service classifications. The numerically important groups include culinary and related food workers, cosmetologists, attendants in hospitals, barbers, janitors, porters, room cleaners, and charworkers.

b. SERVICES INDUSTRIES refers to establishments in that division of the industrial structure which render a wide variety of services to individuals and business establishments. These industries, which employ workers in a wide variety of white collar, blue collar, and service occupations, represent just one segment of the much larger group of service-producing industries.

c. In order to assist in the evaluation of underlying economic trends, it is an accepted practice to consider that the economy consists of two major parts: the goods-producing sector (manufacturing, mining, and construction) and the SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIAL SECTOR. The latter includes transportation, communications, and utilities; trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; the SERVICES INDUSTRIES; and government. Accordingly, it is a multi-industry group which is characterized by highly complex occupational staffing patterns. In terms of white collar, blue collar, and service occupational or job classifications, the latter is the smallest group employed.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS: Earnings from which estimated social security and federal income taxes have been deducted.

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC) MANUAL: The SIC covers the entire field of economic activity. It makes it possible to classify establishments according to type of activity. Classification is by major group (two-digit code), industry group (three-digit code), and industry (four-digit code) in order of increasing detail. The SIC promotes uniformity and comparability in presentation of statistical data and also facilitates collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of data.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA): This is a title applied to the large concentrated labor market areas of the U.S. and adopted by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget in 1949. The primary objective was to have all reporting federal agencies utilize the same boundaries for a given geographic area in publishing statistical data useful for analyzing metropolitan problems. The criteria used for defining SMSAs are essentially those used in defining major labor market areas. The criteria for defining an SMSA are as follows:

Population Criteria

A. Each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area must include at least:

   1. One city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or
   2. Two cities having contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000.

B. If two or more adjacent counties each have a city of 50,000 inhabitants or more (or twin cities under A. 2., and the cities are within 20 miles of each other, city limit to city limit), they will be included in the same area unless there is definite evidence that the two cities are not economically or socially integrated.

Criteria of Metropolitan Character

The criteria of metropolitan character relate primarily to the attributes of the county as a place of work or a concentration of nonfarm workers. Specifically, these criteria are:

A. At least 75 percent of the labor force in the county must be in the nonfarm labor force.

B. In addition to criteria A, the county must meet at least one of the following conditions:

   1. It must have 50 percent or more of its population living in contiguous minor civil divisions with a density of at least 150 persons per square mile in an unbroken chain of minor civil divisions with such density radiating from a central city in the area.

   2. The number of nonfarm workers employed in the county must equal at least 10 percent of the number of nonfarm workers employed in the county containing the largest city in the area, or be the place of employment of 10,000 nonfarm workers.

   3. The nonfarm labor force living in the county must equal at least 10 percent of the number of nonfarm labor force living in the county containing the largest city in the area or be the place of residence of a nonfarm labor force of 10,000.

Criteria of Integration

The criteria of integration relate primarily to the extent of economic and social communication between the outlying counties and central county.

A. A county is regarded as integrated with the county or counties containing the central cities of the area if either of the following criteria is met:

   1. If 15 percent of the workers living in the county work in the county or counties containing central cities of the area, or

   2. If 25 percent of those working in the county live in the county or counties containing central cities of the area.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND: See LABOR DEMAND and LABOR SUPPLY.

TOTAL EMPLOYED: The sum of agricultural, nonfarm wage and salary, self employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers adjusted to eliminate double counting of persons holding more than one job and to a place of residence basis.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYED: The sum of persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits, persons who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who are not working, unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them, workers separated from industries

not covered by unemployment insurance, and unemployed persons newly entering or reentering the labor force. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, unemployed persons consist of those in the civilian labor force 16 years old and over who did not work during the survey week, but who made specific efforts to find a job within the last four weeks and who were available for work during the survey week. Also included are those who were not working and were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: This is a familiar economic indicator. It is an expression of all unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force.

$$\text{Total Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Unemployment}}{\text{Total Labor Force (Unemployment + Employment)}}$$

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (UI): Unemployment insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers to be used for the payment of unemployment insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which are beyond the worker's control. Unemployment insurance replaces a part of the worker's wage loss if he becomes eligible for payments. UI serves as an economic stabilizer by maintaining an individual's purchasing power when unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: Unemployment, its level and composition, is widely regarded as a key index of economic well-being. Because of this, there is a basic need for the objective measurement of the number and characteristics of the unemployed.

UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS: Job openings received by the local Job Service office that have not been filled as of a specified date.

UNIVERSE OF NEED (UN): The universe of need represents the total number of different individuals, both UNEMPLOYED and UNDEREMPLOYED, who may need employment-related assistance at some time during the year. It includes estimates of the DISADVANTAGED, other POOR PEOPLE who do not meet the criteria as disadvantaged, individuals in near poverty, and nonpoor workers who are UNEMPLOYED or underutilized during the course of the year.

WEEKLY COVERED WAGE: The average weekly earnings of all employees covered under the Maine Employment Security Law.

SECTION VII

APPENDIX:

SOURCES OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM PLANNING

Strategic employment program planning is a process of examining a local labor market to determine the problems that are most persistent, the population groups affected, and the available jobs for which those persons can be made employable. This appendix identifies selected data that may be analyzed by employment program planners to assess economic conditions in a local labor market. It is not a comprehensive treatment of all available labor market information for analytical purposes. The attempt is to identify only current data of particular importance to strategic employment program planning. Planners are encouraged to contact source agencies for a detailed explanation of each data item identified.

Bureau of Employment Security Reports/Data Items

Publications

- LMI Newsletter
- Annual Planning Information
- Directory of LMI
- Affirmative Action Information
- Technical Services Monographs
- LMI on Special Worker Groups
- Occupational/Industrial Projections to 1990
- Occupational Staffing Patterns
- Occupational Wages in Manufacturing and Nonmanufacturing Industries
- Occupational Licensing Requirements
- Occupational Profiles
- Maine Employment and Earnings Statistical Handbook

Data Items

- Current Employment Statistics (CES)
- Labor Turnover Statistics (LTS) (available for 1981 and prior years only)
- Employment, Wages, and Contributions (ES-202)
- Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS)
- Applicants and Nonfarm Job Openings by Classification (ESARS, T-96)
- Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
- Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed (ES-203)

Other Agency Reports Information

- Census Series (Demographics, Economic)
- Summary Manpower Indicators
- Current Population Reports
- U.S. Industrial Outlook
- BLS Area Wage Survey
- Current Population Survey
- Employment and Earnings
- Occupational Outlook Handbook
- Employment and Training Report of the President
- Economic Report of the President
- Occupational Information System
- Career Information Delivery System
- Personal Income

References for Interpreting LMI

Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC)
Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)
ETA Glossary of Terms
Cross-Code Index
BLS Handbook of Methods

Reference Agencies

Bureau of Employment Security
Maine Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (MOICC)
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Government Printing Office Bookstores
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Economic Analysis

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES PEOPLE TO KNOW...

Administrative Office - 20 Union Street, Augusta

Telephone (207) 289-2271

Paul E. Luce, Chief
Labor Market Information
Field Services Section

Ronald R. Leonard, Chief
Occupational Outlook and
Job Information Section

Dana A. Evans, Chief
Labor Market Evaluation
and Planning Section

Michael A. Adams, Chief
Data Systems and Operations
Review Section

District Managers for Area Labor Market Information Services

Michael B. Bird, Manager
Central District
20 Union Street
Augusta, Maine 04330
Tel. 289-2271

Richard R. Rechholtz, Manager
Northern District
45 Oak Street
Bangor, Maine 04401
Tel. 942-6351

Gerard F. Dennison, Manager
Southern District
522 Lisbon Street
Lewiston, Maine 04240
Tel. 783-9171

Maine Census Data Center

Jean S. Martin, Manager
Maine Department of Labor
20 Union Street
Augusta, Maine 04330
Tel. 289-2271

Raynold A. Fongemie, Director
Division of Economic Analysis and Research
Maine Department of Labor
Bureau of Employment Security
20 Union Street
Augusta, Maine 04330

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SERVICES

For further information contact: **Division of Economic Analysis and Research - 20 Union Street - Augusta, Maine 04330 (207) 289-2271**